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VOL. XIX.....NO. 5654. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

A Terrible Disaster off Sheerness—Explosion of a Boiler—Ten Men Instantly Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—While the gunboat Thistle was on a trial trip off Sheerness this afternoon her boiler exploded with terrible effect. Ten men were killed outright and eight were severely wounded.

The Land Question—Assault on Advocates of Fixed Tenure.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—While a party of priests and others were returning from a land meeting in Cavan they were attacked by persons lying in wait on the roadside, and were brutally beaten. One has since died from his injuries. The assault is generally considered an Orange outrage, and a Coroner's jury has brought a verdict of murder against seven Orangemen implicated in the affair.

The Lincoln Races—First Day.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Lincoln Races began to-day with the Lincoln Autumn Handicap of 100 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each; 8 sovereigns forfeit, with penalties and allowances; one and a half miles, thirty-five subscribers. The race was won by Mr. FAIRE's *Adelaide*, 4 years old, 61 pounds; Mr. TEVOT's b. c. *Cardinal York*, by *Newminster*, out of *Lionne*, 3 years, 82 pounds, second; and Mr. H. LAMBERT's ch. c. *Asola*, 3 years, 91 pounds, third. Six ran. The betting was three to one against *Adelaide* and eleven to eight on Cardinal York.

AUSTRIA.

The Dalmatian Revolt—Another Battle—Defeat of the Insurgents—The Emperor in Greece.

TRIESTE, November 4.—Advices from Cattaro state that the troops, after a battle which lasted four hours, defeated the rebels and captured a strong position which had been occupied by them near Listo.

The population of two districts had surrendered to the Austrian authorities.

ATHENS, Greece, Nov. 4.—The Emperor of Austria has arrived in this city. He landed yesterday morning in the Piræus, where he was received by the King of Greece, and conducted to the city with great ceremony and festivity.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The Forthcoming Meeting of the Sovereigns.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It is now asserted that the contemplated interview between the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and King VICTOR EMMANUEL will take place at Brindisi, in Italy, some time in the latter part of November.

SPAIN.

Topete's Resignation—Refusal of the Regent to Accept It—The Cortes and the Duke of Genoa.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Admiral TOPETE insists upon tendering his resignation as one of the Cabinet. The Regent refuses to accept it, but the Admiral remains firm in his determination to withdraw. It is probable that the whole Cabinet will resign, and that General PRIM will form a new one.

The Cortes has again adjourned. It is thought that the Government will endeavor to fill the vacant seats in the Cortes with Deputies favorable to the elevation of the Duke of GENOA to the throne.

FRANCE.

Electoral Meetings in Paris—No Police Interference—The Empress at Suez.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Many electoral meetings have been held in various parts of the city. The proceedings were orderly, and in no instance was the interference of the Police required. A dispatch from Alexandria announces the arrival of the Empress EUGENIE at the terminus of the Suez Canal.

PRUSSIA.

The Financial Budget—Reduction of the Debt.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The Ministerial Budget has been laid before the Diet. It recommends the creation of a sinking fund to absorb one per cent annually of the public debt, with a view to its ultimate extinction. The Budget also proposes the conversion of the present loan into four and a half per cent. rentes. If the Chamber agrees to these measures, the proposal for an augmentation of the taxes will be withdrawn.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Subjects to be Acted on—The Initiative with the Pope—The Assumption and the Temporal Power.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The correspondent of the *Post* writes as follows from Rome, concerning the expected action of the Council: "The dogmatic definition of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary will encounter no obstacle. The Pope earnestly desires the consolidation of this dogma. The erection into a dogma of the necessity of the temporal power is not considered possible by its most ardent champions. The foundation and the preservation of that power do not afford the elements of a dogma, and belief in its necessity is not even *pronxo fidei*, but only of high importance. Probably the protests of 1866 and 1867 will be received. It is suggested that the Liberal Bishops will advise that terms be made with the Kingdom of Italy, so that all appointments, even the Papacy, may be conferred without the destruction of nationality; but such a change of policy, although desirable, is impossible at present, and must be left to time and the force of events. The Council does not have the initiative with respect to the Syllabus. It would be absurd to think that the Syllabus will be abrogated. It is more probable that the Bishops will be asked to consider it by epoch and unanimous adhesion, and to explain such portions as are obscurely worded or erroneously interpreted. Beyond these points the Council will only be occupied with questions of internal discipline, such as reform, celibacy, the manner of admission and heresies with the Church, amplifications of the religious orders, the amelioration of instructions to the clergy, and the adaptation of the judicial powers of Bishops to the condition of society. It is important to observe that the initiative in everything belonging to the Pope alone. As the Roman Catholic hierarchy is strongly and judiciously constituted, it is improbable that any serious opposition will be manifested."

THE WEST INDIES.

Advices from Cuba, Hayti and San Domingo—Progress of the War in Hayti—Mission of the Sale of San Domingo to the United States.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—Commander COX, of the English man-of-war *Pallas*, died yesterday.

The steamer *Washington*, from St. Nazaire, has arrived at this port.

JACMEL, Oct. 28, via HAVANA, Nov. 4.—General CHEVALIER, President SALNAVE's Secretary of War, after besieging the town of Jacmel for a fortnight, was compelled to raise the siege and march on the revolutionary forces of General BRIZE, who was advancing on the City of Port-au-Prince. General BRIZE had already captured the town of Miragoane.

ST. DOMINGO, Oct. 25, via HAVANA, Nov. 4.—The revolutionists remain inactive near the town of Azua.

The rumors prevalent of the sale of St. Domingo to the United States are gaining strength.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolution—Reported Capture of Maracaibo.

CARACAS, Oct. 30, via HAVANA, Nov. 4.—A report is in circulation that General MONAGAS has captured the town of Maracaibo.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Supposed Flight of a Defaulter—City Improvement in San Francisco—Treasure—Heavy Rains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—JOHN C. HALLEY, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Oakland, is supposed to have absconded by the last steamer to Panama. He is a defaulter to the Government in the sum of $1,000.

The report of the Montgomery-street Extension Commissioners will soon be published. The damages appraised aggregate $2,000,000.

The amount of treasure exported during the month of October was over $1,000,000.

The emigrant travel over the Pacific Railroads is rapidly increasing.

Heavy rain storms have occurred throughout Oregon.

Steamer *America* sailed for Hong Kong via Yokohama to-day, with $1,168,000 in treasure, of which $1,120,000 were for Hong Kong. She took 1,051 passengers, including 1,000 Chinese. She also took out 1,700 barrels flour. Tom Thumb and troupe are among the passengers.

The Western Pacific and San Francisco Bay Railroad Companies have consolidated under the name of the Western Pacific Railroad.

The Virginia City and Truckee Railroad is nearly completed. A locomotive appeared in sight at Gold Hill yesterday, which created much excitement among the people. Its whistle was responded to by the Yellow Jacket, Crown Point and other steam whistles.

The Governor of Oregon has appointed the 18th of November as Thanksgiving Day.

THE WEST.

The Remains of Ex-Governor Wickliffe in Kentucky—An Outrage by Regulators.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—The remains of Ex-Governor CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, reached here this morning, and left at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Bardstown. In respect to his memory the Courts adjourned, and the members of the Bar passed the usual resolutions of regret and sympathy.

A letter from Southern Kentucky says:

"Last Saturday night a band of forty mounted 'regulators,' after stealing a number of horses, went to the residence of M. J. MADDOX, near Bestonville, and demanded that he and the negroes who work on his farm should surrender. To MADDOX replied by saying that with his two sons he would defend himself. At this the regulators commenced firing upon the house. After a long fight the band was dispersed, though they declared they would return and renew the attack."

EMANCIPATION.

Celebration of the Anniversary in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—The colored citizens of Baltimore and the State of Maryland are celebrating the anniversary of Emancipation with great enthusiasm. The procession is several miles in length, and is composed of a number of benevolent societies in full regalia, on horses and in carriages, trade associations on platform wagons and on foot, and the usual civic representations with banners, flags and appropriate devices, all preceded by full bands of music. Many persons are present from the District of Columbia, and quite a number from distant States. Along the line of the procession the sidewalks are crowded with whites and blacks, and perfect order prevails. Bishop WATMAN will deliver an address this afternoon, and the celebration will close to-night with a grand ball at Douglas Institute.

FIRES.

Fire Engine, Hose and Engine House Burned in New-Hampshire—Mills in Canada Destroyed.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3.—The City of Nashua recently purchased a steam fire engine, and the location of the steamer caused some feeling between the different sections of the city. This morning the steamer's house was discovered on fire. The house, the engine, two hose carriages, with the hose, and a hook-and-ladder truck were totally destroyed. A cottage house, and barn adjoining, were seriously damaged. The loss to the city is reported at $10,000; insurance, $7,000.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, Nov. 4.—The woolen mill of JOSEPH ELLIS & Co., about a mile and a half from this place, was destroyed by fire last night. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $40,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The buildings of the Western Pacific Railroad, at Stockton, were destroyed by fire last night.

An Oil Warehouse in Pittsburg Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—The warehouse of the Citizens' Oil Refinery at Sharpsburg Bridge, near the city, was destroyed by fire, together with 630 barrels refined oil. The fire caught from the discharge from the stills. No other damage was done. Loss $15,000; fully insured in Eastern companies.

Navy Yard Retrenchment—Workmen Discharged at Boston—The Benefits.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Three hundred mechanics and laborers were discharged from the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday. Nearly every department was reduced. The United States steamship *Benecia*, formerly *Algoma*, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is expected to leave for the East Indies on the last of November. Commander S. NICHOLSON is in command.

The Presbyterians—The Difficulty in the Chicago Theological Seminary Settled by Compromise.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, O. S., which has been in session for some time past investigating the affairs of the Theological Seminary, closed its labors last evening. The long-standing disagreement between Rev. Dr. LORD, Divinity Professor in the Northwestern Theological School, and G. N. McCONAHY, has been brought to an end by a compromise satisfactory to both parties. Last evening the result was arrived at. Dr. LORD remains in his present chair; Mr. McCONAHY is released from the payment of $16,000 claimed to be due to the school; and the three directors—Judge LONGNECKER CLARK and H. G. STOUFFER, of this city, and one other—who were elected during the quarrel, all of Mr. LORD's party,) shall, to make things harmonious, resign, and three others, acceptable to each party, are to take their places. To this all consented, the contracts signed the papers, and the strife ended.

Louisiana State Bonds—A Contradiction by Governor Warmoth.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—A report having been circulated that Governor WARMOUTH had issued $10,000,000 in bonds, of which there is no official record, the Governor publishes a statement that all the bonds issued have been duly accounted by the Treasurer, and concludes as follows:

"One thing is certain, and that is, that not a single bond of the State has been issued without authority of law during my administration, and the interest has been and will be promptly paid."

The Baptist Sunday School Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—The Baptist Sunday School Convention, now in session in this city, have adopted resolutions expressing an earnest desire for the colporteur of the entire American Baptist Brotherhood in the Sunday School work, urging the employment of State district Sunday School missionaries, and recommending the establishment of a weekly Baptist Sunday School teachers' paper to promote school interests.

A Dwelling and Two Children Burned in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The dwelling of NATHAN DOWEY, in Harwich, Mass., was destroyed by fire last evening, and his only children, two little girls, aged 6 and 4 years, perished. The parents were visiting a neighbor.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The prize fighters are in trouble here. ALLEN and HACKER refuse to accept MURRAY, of St. Louis, as final stakeholder. BILL CARROLL came here last night for the purpose of selecting some one who would be satisfactory to both parties. McCOOLE insists upon MURRAY, and the difficulty threatens to break up the McCoole-Allen fight.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—SMITH TAYLOR, an old citizen, aged about 70 years, was run over and killed by a freight train yesterday afternoon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 4.—At 9 o'clock this morning, FERRIS PEARSON was horribly scalded at the furnace in this city, while lying under an arch. The engineer, not knowing he was there, opened a blow-off cock. The flesh was literally stripped from him. He died at 4 o'clock this morning.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—Agricultural fairs are in progress at Batonton and Rome. Ex-President JOHNSON, who was announced to deliver an address at Rome, will not be present.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—JOHN H. PLATTEN, father of Alderman Platten, of the Fifth Ward, committed suicide by hanging himself last night. No cause is known. This is the third death by suicide in this city since Tuesday.

ROME, Ga., Nov. 4.—Two young men, APPERSON, of Rossaca, and CHARLES MORRISON, of Rome, were killed by falling from the pole for the balloon at the Fair.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—The Milwaukee Free Trade League held a meeting here to-night. The audience was good considering the condition of the weather.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—A young man named ALGER was run over and cut in two by the cars of the Fort Wayne Road, in Allegheny City, last night.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—At Millerstown, Ky., a man named BUCKWORTH stabbed and killed a person named BLENKENSHIP. It is alleged to have been done in self-defence.

AQUATIC.

Boat Racing on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass.—Contest for the State Championship—Victory of a Boston Boat.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 4, 1869.

Lake Quinsigamond, rendered famous by the yearly contests between the boatmen of Yale and Harvard, was to-day the scene of another race, interesting chiefly to sporting men. The crews of the *Neptune* boat of Boston and the *Stephen Salisbury, Jr.* boat, of Worcester, tried their muscle over a six-mile course for the championship and a stake of $600 a side. The boats are four-oar shells, and both men and boats have had previous experience in aquatic contests.

THE CREWS.

The *Neptune* boat was the one in which the WARD brothers have won several races, while one of the crew belonged to the famous St. John's boat that contested with the WARDS at Springfield, and another of the crew was formerly in the *George Kemble* boat. The *Salisbury, Jr.*, boat is the same that won the four-oar shell race of three miles on the City Regatta last July. The crew are also the same that contested at that time. They made the three miles in July in 19:38, only six seconds behind the time of the Harvard Freshman six-oar boat. The crew of the *Neptune* are all older men than their opponents, but they are not so large or heavy. Both crews are composed of hard-working men, with firm, fine muscles, the stroke oar of the *Salisbury* being pulled by a blacksmith, who had for his associates a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, an ironmoulder, and a stonecutter. The stroke of the *Neptune* is a butcher, of Brighton, and two of his associates are carpenters on the Eastern Railroad wharves at Boston, while the other is a ship carpenter. There was an attempt last night to sell pools on the race, but the backers of the Worcester crew either did not have much money or were afraid to venture any. In the few pools that were sold, the *Neptune* was the favorite by about five to three. It is understood that considerable money was bet on the result, but no odds were given either way.

THE RACE.

There was a large crowd at the lake to-day, but, of course, not as many as witnessed the July races. The weather was beautiful and quite mild for this season of the year, and the water was smooth as could be desired. The judges and referees were chosen during the forenoon, by the representatives of the two boats, and consisted as follows: At the upper stake, J. H. LOGAN, of Boston, and DANIEL DOWNEY, of Worcester; at the lower stake, JEREMIAH HORAN, of Boston, and J. CLARK, of Worcester. Referees, Captain GARDNER, Harbor Master, of Boston, and CHARLES R. PRATT, of Worcester. In case the referees could not agree all disputed questions were to be decided by FRANK QUINN, of the New-York *Clipper*.

The following shows the names and weight of the two crews:

NEPTUNE.

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Andrew Cannore, stroke	28	5.8	158
Thomas McGonagon	23	5.9	152
Thomas McCauley	27	5.9	160
P. McGlinty, bow	26	5.7	154

STEPHEN SALISBURY, JR.

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
J. J. O'Leary, stroke	24	5.11½	170
Thomas Leary	23	5.11½	170
J. J. Fitzgerald	24	5.8½	160
Cornelius Broderick, bow	24	5.8½	160

The course rowed was a mile and a half long, and the boats passed over it four times. The toss for position was won by the *Neptune*, and they chose the outside. The word was given at 3:30, and a fine, even start was made, the *Neptune* crew taking a stroke that put them a little ahead. On the return, at the end of the first three miles, the lead crews was full two lengths ahead, and the time was 19:38, and gained a little by making a better turn than her adversaries. She then quietly came home, and touched the line five lengths ahead of the *Salisbury, Jr.* Her time was 37:00.

In the proposed race for to-morrow, between the Union Club, of this city, and the Neptune Club, the latter paid forfeit to-night, and consequently the race will not take place. They thought it would not pay to stay here another day for the sake of a probable prize of $300.

The Commissioners of Emigration have just completed a fine new manger room at Castle Garden, 84 feet 6 inches in length, by 30 feet 6 inches in depth, and 14 feet 6 inches in height, 10,000 pieces of furniture. During the Fall and Summer months about 1,000 pieces of baggage pass through the Garden every day.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Death of the Great Philanthropist—His Last Illness Passed in London—His Character and Reputation.

LONDON, Nov. 4—Midnight.—The great philanthropist, whose name is familiar on both sides of the Atlantic, is dead. He expired at his residence in Eaton-square, this city, at 12:30 o'clock to-night. He had returned to London only a short time ago from the South of France, where he had gone in the hopes of regaining his health. The news of his death is received here with profound regret.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The progenitor of the PEABODY family in America was FRANCIS PEABODY, who was born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1614, and came to this country, and settled in the northwestern part of Massachusetts in 1635. He left six sons, from the oldest of whom was descended, in the fourth generation, THOMAS PEABODY, father of the illustrious banker and great philanthropist, whom the world mourns to-day.

GEORGE PEABODY was born in the town of Danvers, Mass., on the 18th of February, 1795. His parents were in very narrow circumstances, and his only opportunities for education were those afforded by the district schools of his native town. Even these he was permitted to enjoy only while a mere child, for at the age of 11 years he began the experience of practical life as a clerk in a grocery store in Danvers. After four years of this kind of life, he spent a year with his grandfather in Thetford, Vt., and then went to Newburyport to act as a clerk for his brother in the dry goods business, but the "great fire of Newburyport" soon put an end to his brother's business, as well as that of an uncle who had carried on an extensive trade at that place. The uncle removed to Georgetown, D. C., and took young GEORGE with him. There they started anew in business, all transactions being conducted in the name of the nephew on account of the financial embarrassments of the uncle, arising out of his losses at Newburyport.

Fearing that his position here might make him responsible for debts which he had not incurred, he at length withdrew from the firm, and made an arrangement with Mr. ELISHA RIGGS to engage with him in the dry goods trade. Mr. RIGGS furnished the capital, and Mr. PEABODY, though at that time only 19 years of age, took entire charge of the business. The following year—1815—the house was removed to Baltimore, where it was conducted with such success that in 1822 branches were established in New-York and Philadelphia. In 1829 Mr. RIGGS retired from the firm, and Mr. PEABODY became the senior partner. He made several trips to Europe on business, and on more than one occasion was intrusted by the State of Maryland with important financial negotiations, which were concluded with marked success in every instance. In fact his skill in conducting these negotiations, and the confidence inspired by his personal integrity, went far toward reinstatement of the wavering credit of his adopted State. He refused all compensation for these services, but the General Assembly expressed in public resolutions the obligations of the State to him "for his generous devotion to the interests and honor of Maryland," and the Governor wrote him a letter containing earnest assurances of the gratitude of the people.

In 1837, Mr. PEABODY took up his residence in London, where he continued to conduct the business of PEABODY, RIGGS & Co., as the European representative of the firm. In 1843, however, he dissolved his connection with that house, and established himself as a merchant and banker in London, and his banking house became the centre of the American interest in that metropolis; as he himself has said: "An American house—a centre for American news—and an agreeable place for his American friends visiting London." His interest in American affairs was ever alive, and at a time when the credit of the country was suffering severely from the failure of some of the States to meet their obligations and a general derangement of the national finances, he embarked his capital liberally in American securities, and did much by his personal integrity and upright dealing to restore confidence in the good faith of our Government.

At the time of the great International Exhibition in London, in 1851, the American Department seemed likely to make a very sorry show on account of the failure of Congress to make any appropriation for its proper management. At this juncture Mr. PEABODY came forward and furnished the necessary funds to enable his countrymen to appear with dignity and credit among the nations represented at the Crystal Palace.

Another instance of his generous public spirit occurred in the following year, when he enabled Dr. KANE to carry out his design of making an expedition into the Arctic Seas in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Mr. HENRY GRINNELL had furnished a vessel for the purpose, and it was expected that Congress would appropriate money for the expenses of the voyage; but this it failed to do, and Mr. PEABODY again came to the rescue, and placed $10,000 at the disposal of the managers of the expedition, which enabled them to carry out this important enterprise.

On the 16th day of June, 1852, the town of Danvers celebrated her two hundredth birthday, and invited home her absent sons to join in the festivities. Mr. PEABODY could not be present, but sent a substantial token of his regard in the form of a gift of $20,000, to establish an institute and library for the people of his native town. Liberal additions were afterward made to this fund, and the Peabody Institute has now an endowment of $200,000. The town of South Danvers, where the Institute is located, has received the name of Peabody by legislative enactment.

In 1857, after an absence of twenty years, Mr. PEABODY revisited his native land, and was everywhere greeted with demonstrations of respect. All invitations to public receptions were, however, declined, except that of his native town of Danvers, where he was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the people, and welcomed home by EDWARD EVERETT, as their eloquent spokesman. Before his return to England he carried out a long-cherished design of founding an institute in the city where he had achieved his early success in business, and gave $250,000 for the purpose, which he placed in the hands of trustees in the City of Baltimore. This sum has been since increased to $1,050,000 and an institute founded which is to furnish a free library, courses of lectures, an academy of music, gallery of art and accommodations for the Maryland Historical Society.

Having thus endowed his native town and the city in which he had spent twenty years of his early business life, Mr. PEABODY bethought him how he could best discharge a similar duty toward the great capital which he had adopted for the home of his manhood. "From a comparatively early period of my commercial life," he said in 1862, "I had resolved in my own mind that, should my labors be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to promote the intellectual, moral and physical welfare and comfort of my fellow-men, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon me would be strongest;" and he now made a liberal contribution to the welfare of his fellow-men in the City of London, where he had acquired a large portion of his wealth. Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Lord STANLEY, Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, Mr. CURTIS M. LAMPSON and Mr. JUNIUS S. MORGAN were named as trustees, in whose hands he placed the sum of $150,000, to be used, as he said, "in ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of this great metropolis." The only conditions imposed on the trustees of this fund were that it should be strictly for the benefit of the poor of London, and kept free from sectarian or partisan control or management. No restrictions were placed upon the method in which it should be applied for the relief of the poor and the amelioration of their condition, but the donor suggested that a portion, at least, of the fund should be used for "the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine, in the utmost possible degree, the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment and economy." This wish has been strictly observed by the gentlemen who have had the control of this fund, and already several fine squares, in differing parts of London, have been built up with dwellings for the poor, combining the essentials mentioned in Mr. PEABODY's letter.

GENEROSITY HIS LIFE.

In 1866 Mr. PEABODY contemplated another visit to his native land, and before leaving England added another $150,000 to his munificent gift to the poor of London. He received the most gratifying acknowledgments of his generosity from numerous public bodies, but steadily refused any public demonstration of regard from the people or the authorities of the City of London. It was even proposed to confer upon him a Baronetcy, Grand Cross, or Order of the Bath, but he at once made known his unwillingness to receive any such compliment, and when pressed to mention what token of gratitude he would accept, said: "A letter from the Queen of England, which I may carry across the Atlantic, and deposit as a memorial of one of her most faithful sons." Before his departure, Queen VICTORIA sent him an autograph letter, expressing her appreciation of his "more than princely munificence," and desiring him to accept a miniature portrait of herself as a further "assurance of her personal feelings." This portrait was painted on ivory and framed in gold and gems, and bears the inscription, furnished by the Queen herself, "Presented by the Queen to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the benefactor of the poor of London." It has been deposited, with the Queen's letter, in the Peabody Institute at Danvers.

Notwithstanding his "more than princely munificence" to the poor of London, his greatest benefactions were still reserved for his own country, and during his visit in 1866 he scattered his gifts with a lavish hand. He gave $25,000 to the Phillips Academy, at Andover; $15,000 to the Newburyport Library; $100,000 to build a church as a monument to the memory of his mother, in Georgetown, Mass.; $16,000 to a library in the same town; $140,000 to the Essex Institute at Salem; $5,000 to the library at Thetford, Vt.; where he spent the year with his grandfather when a boy; $20,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society; $150,000 to found a Professorship and Museum of American Archæology at Cambridge; the same sum for a similar purpose in Yale College; the last $600,000 of the fund already mentioned for the Peabody Institute at Baltimore; $20,000 to the Maryland Historical Society; $25,000 to the Kenyon College, Ohio; and $15,000 for a library at Georgetown, D. C.; besides the crowning donation of $1,000,000 to build up the cause of education in the South. This last fund was placed in the hands of trustees of the highest character for integrity and zealous interest in the cause of education, and was to be applied to assist schools and to promote the education of the people, without distinction of race or color, in the Southern States. An appropriate acknowledgment of this last generous gift was made by the Government of the United States. A costly and elegant gold medal was presented to him in pursuance of an act of Congress, bearing on one side a fine profile portrait of the recipient, and on the other the inscription:

"The People of the United States to GEORGE PEABODY, in appreciation of his beneficent promotion of universal education."

Having remained in this country long enough to see that all his beneficent purposes were likely to be carried out in the fullest manner, and to receive ample assurances of the grateful regard, not to say devoted affection of his fellow-countrymen, Mr. PEABODY again returned to England, and while there added yet another $100,000 to his gift for the benefit of the London poor. His health now failing, and the consciousness growing upon him that if he would once more visit his native land, it should be done immediately, he set sail for America in the Spring of 1869. Arrived in this country he made visits to several prominent cities, and finally retired to the quiet home of his nephew in Danvers. But not yet could his generosity rest, and during this Summer he added $1,250,000 to the Southern Educational Fund, made a liberal donation to the Washington University, in Virginia, and numerous generous gifts to his relatives and friends. As he passed around among the people, now bowed with the weight of years and enfeebled by disease, he never failed to receive tokens of gratitude and testimonials of heartfelt veneration.

In England, too, there seemed to be a rivalry among all classes to do honor to their great benefactor. A subscription had been headed by the Prince of WALES in 1867 for a statue of Mr. PEABODY, to occupy a conspicuous position near the Royal Exchange, in London, "as a testimony of the deep feeling and gratitude entertained by the English people for his munificent donations for the benefit of the London poor." The statue was completed in bronze by the American sculptor, W. W. STORY, and, during Mr. PEABODY's absence from England in the Summer of 1869, was dedicated with becoming ceremonies, the Prince of WALES presiding on the occasion, and Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister, delivering an appropriate address.

Mr. PEABODY never married, but had constantly showed a strong attachment for the members of his own family, distributing among them at various times gifts amounting in all to $1,400,000.

The Railroad War in Sacramento.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Oct. 21.

Yesterday the petition of the California Pacific Railroad Company (Valley Railroad) for the acquisition of certain lands in this city, and the right to cross the tracks of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, came up for hearing in the Sixth District Court, on the question of granting the prayer of petitioner for the immediate possession and use of the premises mentioned in the petition. GEORGE CADWALADER appeared as counsel for the California Pacific, and ROBERT ROBINSON for the Central Pacific Company. A large amount of evidence was introduced. The case was argued at length on both sides, and considerable feeling was manifested. During the examination one Wiseman testified that the Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company told him that the Company would cook $50,000 to prevent the Valley Road from coming into Sacramento City below the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge. After the argument of counsel, the case, being submitted, the Court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and ordered that the California Pacific Railroad Company have the right to the immediate possession and use of that portion of the land prayed for, commencing at the wharf line south of the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge, and extending to Fourth and H streets, including the crossings of all the tracks of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, upon executing a bond in the sum of $15,000 conditioned for the payment of such compensation as may be awarded them by the Commissioners to be hereafter appointed.

The Stonewall Mortar—The Steamboat Law Violated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The United States law relating to steamboats requires a steamer like the *Stonewall* to have at least three good metallic lifeboats, besides life-preserving apparatus. The penalties for not complying with the law are very heavy, besides which the Government has appointed a large number of Inspectors at good salaries to see that it is complied with, and who are subject to heavy penalties for not doing their duty. Now in all cases not a single lifeboat was on board. Will you please call Secretary GRESHAM's attention to this matter? It is certainly to a marked degree a violation of the public, more so, when the *Stonewall* is the question. How many lives, strangers and, perhaps, like the *Sunbeam*, ready to swallow up in the great Atlantic, I know not.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Investigation Fund Exhausted—Financial Embarrassment and Gloom—The Sandwich Bites in Tennessee—City Mail Delivery—The President's Message—Cash Vouchers' Tax—Mallakoff and Lemon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Hon. JOHN CHURCHILL, Chairman of the Sub-Election Committee charged with the investigation of the South Carolina cases, arrived here last night, and the Committee will meet to-morrow to determine whether, under the circumstances, they are obliged to comply with the order of the House. The circumstances are, that the contingent exchequer of the House is totally exhausted, and unless the Sergeant-at-Arms will take the responsibility of advancing the necessary funds, the investigation will probably not be made. The Committee declines to do as the Louisiana Committee did—issue vouchers to be hawked about at half price, and they will be glad to give to the House so good a reason for not obeying the mandate. There is a strong feeling against the excessive amount of investigations in election cases made hitherto, and it is exceedingly probable that when the expenses of some of these cases is shown up in the House a reform in the matter will speedily follow. The cost of the Louisiana investigation will, it is said, exceed $20,000.

THE SAN DOMINGO PURCHASE.

The statement telegraphed from this city within a day or two, to the effect that the Government has received important State papers from General BABCOCK, said to be now in St. Domingo as the United States Commissioner for the purchase of that island, loses its essential ingredient of truth, when it is known that General BABCOCK is now in this city, and has not been in St. Domingo for more than two months. The reported intention of certain members of Congress to make an excursion to that island is a very old story revived, but still with little or no foundation.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

The proposition to legislate the newly elected Senator from Tennessee out of his seat, originated in the provision of the State Constitution which prohibits any member of the Legislature from holding, during his term, any other office created by that body or by the Constitution. It does not apply to United States officers, and has been so held repeatedly in that State, yet quite a minority of the Tennessee Bourbons thought to apply it to Mr. COOPER.

LETTER CARRIERS.

Postmaster JONES, of New-York; Postmaster BINGHAM, of Philadelphia, and Postmaster DENNISON, of Baltimore, have been invited to this city by the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of consultation upon the matter of increasing the efficiency of the carrier-delivery system. They were in conference for several hours this afternoon, and the several gentlemen gave their views at some length on the subject. The Postmaster-General is of the opinion that the greater portion of the mail matter in large cities can be delivered by carriers more cheaply and more promptly than by the letter-box system.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

It is exceedingly probable that the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and, possibly, some of the other Department heads, will return to the old practice of submitting the message and reports to Congress in writing. So much risk of premature disclosure and publication is involved in committing these matters to print, and the shameful business of buying and bribing subordinates by newspaper editors in the rivalry of competition, has so often been witnessed that nearly every one here will be glad to see a method pursued which makes it practically impossible to violate confidence.

THE TAX ON PORK PACKERS.

The following is the reply of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the delegation of pork packers and provision dealers which has been in consultation with him for several days past:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date asking me to reconsider my decision of the 6th of June last, contained in a letter to Assessor JOHN CONNELL, of the Fourth Iowa, that persons engaged in the business of packing pork, or rendering and packing lard for sale, should be required to pay a special tax as manufacturers, and to return their sales in excess of $5,000 quarterly, and pay the tax of $1 per thousand on such excess. I have to say in response that I have very fully considered the matter and am well satisfied that the decision referred to is correct. The taxes in accordance therewith will continue to be assessed, but in view of the statements made by you in behalf of the Board of Trade and Commerce, the provision dealers of New-York, the Provision Exchange of Boston, and the pork packers of Louisville, whom you represent, I am inclined to direct Collectors to suspend collection of the tax until the 1st day of January next, which will afford the desired opportunity of applying to Congress for its legislative action on the subject. This is not to be understood as referring to cases other than those expressly described in the decision of the 6th of June last. As to the other cases, which may by some be deemed to be analogous, I do not desire to express any opinion until the question in such cases is officially presented.

Respectfully yours,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

THE PARAGUAYAN INVESTIGATION.

Mr. OTTE convened the House Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs here to-day, for the purpose of beginning the examination of Ex-Minister McMAHON on Paraguayan affairs. The have preliminaries only were touched on, and no evidence of an important character was taken. General McMAHON said that he declined to hold any official intercourse with LOPEZ, or to present his credentials, until MASTERMAN was released. The Committee will meet again next week to examine Mr. WORTHINGTON, Minister to the Argentine Republic, and General WEBB. General McMAHON left for New-York this afternoon.

MEXICAN FINANCES.

Mr. ROMERO has sent official copies of the Mexican finance report here, which gives a very full exhibit of the pecuniary condition of that country. It is adroitly compiled, but the picture is not as flattering as it might be.

A SOCIAL EVENT.

Miss HELEN M. BROWN, a daughter of Mr. S. P. BROWN, a well-known citizen of this city, was married here this afternoon to Mr. ELIAS THOMAS, of Portland, Me. The affair was celebrated with very great éclat. Among those who witnessed the ceremonies were General and Mrs. F. P. DERBY, General and Mrs. EATON, General and Mrs. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, Mrs. LOUIS DERBY, and a large number of other ladies and gentlemen prominent in Washington society.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

NAVY.

The following officers have been ordered to the *Sacatoga*: Lieutenant Commander W. H. Whiting, Lieutenant R. Longnecker, Master Daniel W. Davis, Ensigns N. E. Barnes and William H. Beehler, Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Penrose and Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Standing. Passed Assistant Paymaster A. T. Stemmill is ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing at Washington. Paymaster J. O. Bradford is ordered to duty at Mare Island Navy Yard.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Assessors of Internal Revenue have been appointed: D. B. Wurts, for the Fourth District of Virginia, and Gaines W. Ross, for the Second District of Tennessee.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Supervisor Pugsley, of the Maryland District, has been assigned to duty in California, where he will make a thorough investigation into Internal Revenue affairs in that State.

(Signed) GUTHRIE. (Signed) DELANO.

Accompanied by Commissioner DELANO to accompany Supervisor FULTON. In the absence of Supervisor FULTON, Supervisor HARRISON, of New-Jersey, will be in charge of the former's district.

Supervisor O'DONNELL, of New-York, is here, receiving instructions preparatory to commencing official duties in Northern New-York.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day was argued the case of the United States vs. GEORGE W. LAIRD, appeal from the Court of Claims. It involves the

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUTERPE AND COLUMBIA.

The steamships *Eutorpe* and *Columbia*, the former from Havana Oct. 27, and the latter from the same port Oct. 30, arrived here yesterday. The purserS of both vessels are once more entitled to thanks for the prompt delivery of our correspondence and files.

Condition of the Island—Dwelling Hopes of the Spaniards—Freedom of Worship—The Proclamation Denounced—Views of Don Rodas—Apprehensions in Colonia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1869.

Are the Spaniards correct in claiming an early finale for the revolution inaugurated at Yara, or is this merely a lull before the storm? The Spanish element is more sanguine of success than at any time within the past ten months; not only the authorities, but also the public at large are confident of an early termination of the war. The cause of this peculiar confidence arises principally from the attitude taken by the United States Government on the Cuban question, the seizure of the *Hornet*, and the latter's unlanded cargo of the *Lilian*, have produced a hundredfold greater effect than any which might be caused by the winning of an extraordinary bloody Cuban battle—that is to say, a battle in which, according to the parody on Don Quixote, the Moors, about four soldiers were killed. The news from the seat of war, if that peculiar locality, wherever it may be, should it at any time receive a name, has, however, also exercised a certain influence. The insurrection in the Cinco Villas presents no longer any alarming proportions, the Cuban forces amounting at the utmost to 1,500 men, of which number but few are natives of foreign countries. The bulk of the insurgents remains at Guáimaro, and from Sancti Espiritu toward Cape Maisi and St. Jago de Cuba. But there are other causes which give rise to this confidence, and which are self-evident proofs that the Cubans are not making much headway of late. They have failed to extend their field of operations, and it is an undeniable fact that insurgents in small bodies, and singly, are presenting themselves daily to the Spanish commanders in the field soliciting pardon. The number of these Cubans is not very large, yet sufficiently so to produce a moral effect, and pave the way for others to follow. If the financial status of a country, or the value of shares and stocks, be taken as a criterion, the theory of the Spaniards that the rebellion is decreasing receives another accession. Business is more brisk, country and retail merchants in the cities are liquidating their indebtedness to the importers, paying cash for new purchases; while the shares of the Spanish Bank, which in June and July could be purchased at par, and even at one or two per cent. discount, are held and sold at from fifteen to eighteen per cent premium. The shares of other institutions have also increased in value during the past four months, and holders are not very anxious to part with them, as they all expect to sell them at a much higher rate than at present, or else retain them as an investment. Last of all is the manner the Cubans themselves—that is to say that portion belonging to the republican faction and opposed to Spain and Spaniards—have of expressing their opinion regarding the probable exit of the war. They consider the "game up," and think that the back bone of the revolution is broken; that the Cuban forces will not be able to withstand the Spanish army unless the United States should recognize them as belligerents and enable their to introduce arms and men. The action of Congress and the Senate, on its assembling, is anxiously looked for, and if they will not recognize the Cubans, it would be an act of humanity and charity to interpose its influence on behalf of the defeated Cubans, not so much against the general government of the island as against the lawlessness and brutality of the lower classes, who don the uniform of the famous, and, in some cases, infamous volunteers.

ASSASSINATION.

The news of the Colon assassination is confirmed. The Chapelgorris were commanded by the Administrator of JULIAN ZULUETA's plantation, a man who has been instrumental in sending many a Cuban (and among them some who were innocent) to their last home. The Captain-General has removed the Governor of Colon and Mr. ZULUETA insists that his Administrator and all persons concerned in this cowardly and contemptible assassination should be tried. It now remains to be seen whether RODAS has the power to bring these bloodthirsty brutes to justice, or whether the power of the Chapelgorris is such as to defeat the ends of justice, reason and humanity. The Chapelgorris claim that they were only eight in number to guard the immense number of nine prisoners tied together by cords; that five of this number escaped into the bush, and that in self-defence they were compelled to kill the four who did not run away in order to enable them to pursue the five others, whom they caught and shot. This escape story is an old and favorite one with Spaniards, and hundreds have been shot through the back after receiving a friendly pat on the shoulder from the commanding officer, and the assurance that he might go in peace, or as the Spanish phrase has it, *Vaya usted con Dios amigo*. Go with God, my friend, on which particular road they send him with lightning speed, through the agency of a Minie ball.

RODAS' OPINIONS.

General RODAS continues his humane policy and does his best to conciliate the people, an endeavor in which he succeeds only partially. He expresses the opinion that the revolution is on its last legs and cannot last much longer, owing to the continual and weakening decrease in numbers, to the private quarrels among the insurgents and to the great increase of Spaniards. His opinions are confirmed by the Havana Press and letters from the interior. On Friday, the General pardoned Mr. MACDERMOT, an American, who had been sentenced to death for alleged complicity with the rebels.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The great event of the day, although expected for some time, has been the promulgation of the decree establishing religious liberty in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. General RODAS turned a deaf ear to the threats and entreaties of the priesthood and to the whining of the *Prensa*. Convinced that sooner or later, that is to say within a period of a few months, the privilege of worshiping God without the accompaniments of bell, incense and candle, would be demanded of him and the Government he represents, he took time by the forelock and promulgated the decree voluntarily, without awaiting the epoch when such a concession would no longer appear as the enlightened idea of a nation struggling to escape from the thraldom in which it had been plunged by an ignorant, arrogant and superstitious priesthood, but as a bribe thrown to the discontented masses to keep them from revolutionizing. The question naturally arises, what benefit may and can be derived from the concession just granted, and whether the non-Catholics will embrace the opportunity of establishing Protestant or other churches, or the Jews that of erecting a synagogue or temple. The number of Protestants in the island may be arrived at when we take the number of Americans and Germans into consideration—about 1,500 in all—of whom about 150 are likely to attend divine service. The remainder belong to the Cuban religion, which is professed by nineteen-twentieths of the Cubans, Spaniards and other foreigners in the island; also by the negroes, excepting some few in the cities, and by 60,000 Chinese. This Cuban religion consists simply in being baptised by some Catholic priest, and growing up a scoffer at everything divine—in fact a thorough Atheist. Any stranger, visiting a church in Havana, (except on Good Friday,) will rarely meet more than from fifty to 200 or 300 persons in the largest place of worship; as, for instance, the Cathedral. The assemblage is composed principally of decrepit old ladies, old maids whose spring of life has passed, a large number of aged persons of color, and a few recently arrived Spaniards, fresh from their home, where habit, alone, if nothing else, compels people to go to church; as is specified besides with Government officials of the lower class, who expect to advance their interests by enjoying the aid of the priesthood. In other ways the *Autonomo* decree of the people are very strongly developed; nearly every house has its wooden image of some patron saint, or one of the many virgins, either universal or peculiar to this island. Pictures of saints are found in every dwelling, and if any prayers are offered, they must of necessity go through the medium of the particular saint whose benign countenance beams forth from the gilded frame in all the glory of the brightest yellow, blue, green and red. Often these saints, when considered derelict of their duty as guardians of the family, are unceremoniously removed and replaced by some other, who has been very generous to some neighbor's family. Your correspondent once saw an old lady friend in high dudgeon with her favorite St. Francis under her arm, in the act of giving him away to a poor negro woman, remarking that she paid just best half a dollar; that she had burned a taper in his honor daily for the past twelve months; that she had said hundreds of ave and paternosters before him, and that she only expressed the wish of winning over the small prize in the lottery; this half-a-dollar saint had shifted insult to be added to injury in his case, as her neighbor, who owned only a St. Raphael with his face damaged, had just won one. So now the world no longer have the scurvy fellow in this house. But let the religious element and inclination be of whatever nature imaginable, it will be altogether impossible to spread or exercise any other religion than the Roman Catholic at present, and even then the rites must be administered by Spaniards. The Government would not interfere, but the lower classes, especially such as are considered the scum and disgrace of the volunteer forces, would.

The text of the promulgated decree runs as follows:

DECREE OF THE KINGDOM.

The most sacred right of those who form the human family, and dignity of religion unanimously exacted by the different Justice, has at last found its legitimate sanction in the democratical Constitution of Spain, which plainly says that the State could not penetrate into the innermost of the spirit or impede manifestations which are foreign to it. The natural sphere of religion and politics thus separated, the people will no longer fear a strange power which would dictate perhaps useful laws, but such as carry with them the denial of religion which they pretend to aid, thus leading us to believe tacitly that said religion has really no reason to exist. Spain, on the other hand, cannot remain separated from the general movement in Europe and the world. It would be useless and unwise to sustain artificially as a universal belief that which would be unacceptable to the intelligence of all Spaniards. These facts are of still more importance when applied to the inhabitants of the Spanish Antilles. Close to a continent where freedom of religion is established in a powerful Republic, whose very liberal constitution is only resembled by that which in Europe is enjoyed by the Spaniards, the necessities of emigrants to populate its fertile but abandoned soil, its island position in contact with all nations, it would be unjust to refuse the foreigners, whose intelligence, labor and capital contribute to its envied prosperity, the right of manifesting their belief.

The document continues in the same strain, and ends with the following laws:

ARTICLE I. All inhabitants of the Spanish Antilles are guaranteed the free exercise in public and private of the religion they profess, without other limitation than the universal rules of morality and right.

ART. II. The obtaining and holding of all public offices, as also the acquisition and exercise of civil and political rights are independent of religious belief.

ART. III. The Government will, in due time, inform the Cortes of this decree.

Signed by SERRANO and BEVANO.

QUASIMODO.

CONTINENTAL TOPICS.

French Newspaper Attacks on Prince Napoleon—An Indiscreet Journalist—Programme of the Left—Ministerial Complications in Italy—The Spanish Insurrection—Espousle in Constantinople—The Beaumont and Metternich Duel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1869.

The statements which I made in some of my recent letters concerning the intentions of the Emperor in regard to Prince NAPOLEON would seem to be confirmed by the ferocity of the onslaughts made upon the Prince by the journal of M. DE CASSAGNAC. There can be no explainable motive for such outrageous abuse save the apprehension that his Highness is about to be assigned the position to which his great political experience and the liberality of his views entitle him. The second of these philippics is curious as coming from a declared partisan of the hereditary principle.

"We must come," it says, "to some understanding on the hereditary question, for as the hereditary principle is not materially possible, is not even moral, except on the condition that those who profit by it are not displeasing to the country which they may be called upon to govern. A fool like CHARLES VI.; an enervated Prince like LOUIS XIII., can no longer, in our time, succeed to Cæsars or Antonines without the whole of France rising to put them in their proper places—the one in an asylum, and the other in a maison de santé. Hereditary succession is a contract passed between a country and a family. The country gives its fortune to be managed and its blood to be defended, and the family promises honesty, courage and intelligence. We are no longer at the epoch when France was the property of a race, its farmhouse, its inheritance. One does not inherit simply because the other is dead. France must ratify the hereditary succession by universal suffrage proclaiming the reigning family by acclamation." This is what tranquillizes us on the subject of Prince NAPOLEON and the chance that he may have of seating himself on the throne under the name of NAPOLEON IV. Let him present himself before the French people and submit himself. The army would be the last ends of their muskets in the air in sign of Conception. The clergy would close their churches in token of mourning. And we others, (Bonapartists from the beginning,) would resolutely throw ourselves in the way to oppose it."

The attack by which the above was prepared was made in connection with the funeral of M. SAINTE-BEUVE. It was written in the anticipation that the Prince would be present at it, which it so happened he was not. The deceased critic, it should be stated, left a strict provision in his will that his body should not be carried to the church, and that no religious or other ceremonies should be performed over him. It was this direction which furnished the pretext for M. CASSAGNAC's first diatribe against the Prince, than which nothing lower or more contemptible has ever been penned by a journalist. I shall just give you a short extract from it by way of specimen:

"Every one knows that the Prince formed one of seven or eight *bière sangsues* (free-eaters) who, every Good Friday, used to go to SAINTE-BEUVE's house to sing sausages as the head of Christ and to strew the Golgotha with their chicken bones. It was, therefore, imperative on him to proceed to the end, and to render the last devoirs to the Amphytrion of these philosophical love feasts."

When these articles were brought to the notice of the Emperor he became greatly incensed, and an intimation was conveyed to M. DE CASSAGNAC that they had occasioned him the most serious displeasure. Not satisfied with this, His Majesty penned with his own hand the following note, which appears in the official journal this morning:

"The Government has seen with profound regret the violent attacks directed by the journal *Le Pays* against a Prince of the Imperial family."

Six months ago M. DE CASSAGNAC would have been petted on the back for these disgraceful assaults upon the Prince, but times have changed and people with them. Prince NAPOLEON is to-day a power behind the throne, and he can no longer be snubbed or attacked with impunity.

PROGRAMME OF THE GAUCHE.

Although the manifesto of the Republican Opposition which formed the ostensible motive for their being called together, has been launched, the Deputies composing it continue in permanent session for the purpose of deciding upon their plan of action when the Legislative body meets. The following points of their programme have, I understand, been already agreed upon: 1. *A projet de loi*, according to the Corps Législatif, the right of constituting at a fixed date without a decree of convocation being required. 2. Abolition of the preliminary oath. 3. Responsibility of all functionaries comprising the Chief of the State. 4. Reservation of the right of deciding the question of peace and war to the Legislative Body exclusively. You will see from the above that we are likely to have a lively time when the Legislative Session opens.

MINISTERIAL COMPLICATIONS IN ITALY.

M. RATTAZZI has been suddenly telegraphed for from Florence, and leave Turin immediately. Impressions that the Ministerial Ministry is on the eve of dissolution. M. Pasquale, the Minister of the Interior, having resigned, after refusing to countersign a royal decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. It seems that the decree was to have been accompanied by a proclamation from the King, asking the Chamber to send to the Parliament a more tractable and sufficiently devoted to unity and to the dynasty to enable the Crown to govern with firmness, and to preserving to the nation the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. In the event of the non-success of this appeal, it is the general impression that a *coup d'état* was contemplated. These projects are efforts of reaction against the liberal and pacific programme of the political organization called *la Perseveranza*. In the cities to which things have arrived, there are only two parties, which can pretend to power, the *Perseveranza*, of which M. FORNA DI SAN MARTINO, and the Left, with MM. RATAZZI and CAIROLI.

"These two parties," says M. DE PERDY, in an able article on the subject, "are equally repugnant to the Crown, which prefers to recommence the Parliamentary history of twenty years past rather than which believes that it will find its salvation in a fresh proclamation of MONTALEMBERT. It is no longer to Piedmont that the King will address himself on the occasion, but to the whole of Italy, to the Italy where six fallen dynasties still maintain intrigues and partisans, where religious divisions follow in the wake of political hatreds, where Mazzini and GARIBALDI are more perfect than the King, and where republican ideas are daily making fresh progress. If this solemn appeal of the King leads as everything induces us to believe, to the election of a Chamber still more hostile to the Government than that which is about to be dissolved, the *coup d'état* imposed itself on the Ministry and on the Crown as the extreme resort, as the inexorable logic of the situation. What will be, what can be a *coup d'état* in Italy with its ten capitals? We are unable to say, but let the Government beware of the mediæval soldier when the winds of Africa are consuming on the soil of Caprera. There is in the veins of GARIBALDI the blood of those obscure Italiots who replied to FORNERIS, the protector of the Turquins: 'We are resolved to risk everything to preserve our liberty; we will treat rather with our enemies than with our tyrants.'"

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

The surrender of the insurgents at Valencia puts an end for the present to the chances of the Republican Party in Spain. All the chiefs of the movement are either in prison or across the border. It is to be hoped that the Government, as it has proved itself strong, will show itself merciful. The shedding of blood on the scaffold will not cure the wounds of the unhappy country which the insurgents in their patriotic aspirations sought to redress.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The noble will keep you posted regarding the movements of the Empress, through the agency of the Associated Press. The letter-writers will fill up the details for you from the various places which she visits. There are two facts, however, which have reached us here which have excited a good deal of surprise and gratification; one is the visit of the Sultana VALIDA to Her Majesty, an event without precedent in the traditions and usages of the Turkish Empire, and the other the spectacle of the Empress proceeding to the Armenian Catholic Church through streets lined with Turkish soldiers. It would seem as if the Eastern nations were destined to set us of the Catholic and Protestant world examples not only of the most generous hospitality, but of the most advanced religious toleration.

THE BEAUMONT AND METTERNICH DUEL.

Prince METTERNICH is fast recovering from his wound, and, it is expected, will be shortly able to leave his bed. The statement that he is likely to lose his diplomatic position for violating the regulations against dueling which are in force in the Austrian Embassies is without foundation. The Prince went to Vienna previous to the duel expressly to obtain the Emperor's permission to fight. The manner in which the Comte DE BEAUMONT obtained possession of the letters which led to the two recent encounters is not generally known, and should serve as a warning to ladies who make confidantes of their *femmes de chambre*. The Countess had a maid who presumed on her mistress' indulgence for some serious delinquencies, but who was disagreeably undeceived by a sudden dismissal. In revenge she sent an anonymous letter to the Count, informing him where he would find some correspondence belonging to his wife which would interest him. Two duels, arising out of the disclosures to which these letters gave rise, have already come off, and two others remain to be fought. The Comte DE BEAUMONT is one of the handsomest men in Paris.

VIRGINIA.

The First State Fair Since the War—Gathering of the People at Richmond—The Historical Grounds—The Character of the Exhibitors.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 2, 1869.

Before the war the State of Virginia had made very considerable progress in the organization of her agricultural interest by means of a system of societies and clubs, which, having for its foundation neighborhood associations of ten or a dozen farmers, contemplated the grouping of these into county societies, and these again into district societies; and, comprehending and crowning the whole, the State Society. The plan had been only partially realized in its elemental features, but a number of successful and flourishing county and district societies were formed, and the State Society from the very beginning, some eighteen years ago, sprang into great popularity and prosperity. The farmers who had enjoyed several seasons of unusual prosperity, and were somewhat exceptionally flush of ready money, endowed it very handsomely, and every year, in the beautiful Indian Summer, it was the custom not only of this class, but of all "the best people" of the State to assemble in this city, not more, perhaps, with the view of promoting the interests of agriculture than with the hope of a week's enjoyment from such entertainments as the city afforded, and the pleasure of meeting friends from every quarter of the State. It was, in fact, the annual reunion of the people, and the attractional were more of a social than an agricultural character. Fatherly landlords might forget to bring his fat pigs or his fine-wooled sheep, but rarely failed to bring his wife and daughters; so that there was peculiar justice in the remark of the late Mr. RITCHIE, at the first exhibition: "After all, the great show is the people."

The war put an end to all this, as it did to a great many other things very dear to the Virginian heart. The present is the first exhibition since 1860. The Society, however, has maintained its organization through the eventful interval, and had the good fortune to preserve its endowment of some sixty-odd thousand dollars, subject temporarily to the depreciation of the State stocks in which it is invested. It owns the beautiful grounds it occupies, and, now thoroughly reorganized, with a good deal of "dead wood" cut away, it enters upon its new career with the appearance of a brilliant future. The means of the Society for the present exhibition have been increased by an appropriation of $10,000 from the City, and by liberal contributions from private parties. The grounds have been put in excellent order, old buildings repaired and new ones added, a new race course of a mile added to the old half mile course, and everything made ship-shape for the "exposition."

Speaking of the race course, it may be worth while to mention, en passant, that at the Presbyterian State Synod which was held in this city last week, the question was raised whether it was not inconsistent on the Church to set its face against the encouragement given to horse-racing by the "trials of speed" now in such favor at agricultural fairs. The question raised a very considerable tocsin in the body, but was finally got rid of without a vote, and the reporters for the newspapers were requested to make no mention of it. It remains to be seen whether Revs. and elsewhere those whose conscieneses are troubled by an inability to perceive how questions of morality are affected by a change of name—if horse-racing really be a question of morals—will allow it to remain quiet. It may be worth mentioning, too, in the same connection, as a feature of the times, that it is only of late years that trotting races, the favorite form of the amusement in the North, have been regarded with any favor in Virginia. The Virginians, from time immemorial, have been more accustomed to the saddle than to the wheel-vehicle, and the pace and gallop are the gaits to which saddle horses have been trained, and running the best gaits the most of the best. But here

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

delivered by Rev. William Butler, D. D., General Charles Albright, Rev. William F. Warren, D. D., and Rev. Bishop Simpson. Rev. Bishop Ames will preside. CYRUS D. FOSS, Chairman of Anniversary Committee.
W. E. HARRIS, Secretary.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

Interesting Proceedings in Court—Nearly $10,000,000 Involved.

A Circuit Court was opened yesterday by Judge BARNARD for the purpose of trying one of the notorious suits known as CHAMPLAIN BOWEN et al. vs. NELSON CHASE et al. There are about four actions pending, all depending upon the same questions of law and fact, and all arising out of the provisions of a certain will alleged to have been made by Mme. JUMEL a short time prior to her death. The amount of property (which consists mainly of real estate in this City) involved in the litigation, is little less than $10,000,000. At the October Circuit, held by Judge INGRAHAM, one of the actions was reached in its regular order on the calendar, and the defendant, CHASE, announced his readiness to proceed to trial. The plaintiffs at that time were not ready, for the reason that certain commissions to examine witnesses resident in the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut, &c., had been issued, but not returned, in consequence of the illness of the witnesses then named, who are very old and infirm. After a long discussion between counsel at that time, Judge INGRAHAM directed that the case be set down for trial on the first Monday of November, inst., on condition that the plaintiffs stipulate that they would be ready on that day. Yesterday (Thursday) was the first day there has been any Circuit Court this month. It was avowedly organized for the purpose of trying this one case, which, having been called by the Presiding Judge, the defendants, by their counsel, Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR and Mr. CARTER, answered that they were ready to proceed.

MR. TRACY, in behalf of the plaintiff, said they were not ready at that time. On Monday last, the day on which the case was set down peremptorily for trial, they were ready here with their witnesses. But there was no Court at that time, nor had there been any Circuit until this morning. Besides, said Mr. TRACY, I will read some affidavits, and a notice which has been served on the other side, showing that this cause has been removed from this Court to the United States Circuit. The proper papers, he said, had been filed, and that of itself, he contended, removed the action to the Federal Court, and stayed all proceedings in this tribunal. One of the grounds for the removal was that they could not obtain justice in the State Court. They had a right, by virtue of an act of Congress passed in 1867, to have a cause removed from the Supreme Court of this State to the United States Court, upon an affidavit showing "that from prejudice or local interest" justice cannot be administered in the State Court. Upon giving the requisite security, and filing the affidavits, the cause is removed to the Federal Court without any further proceedings, and hence all jurisdiction over the action by the State Court ceases. Mr. TRACY insisted that neither Judge BARNARD nor any other State Judge, had any further jurisdiction of the action.

MR. O'CONOR read the order of the Court made at the October term, also the stipulation entered into by counsel. The defendants were ready to proceed to trial; they had all their witnesses [illegible]; and it was trifling not only with the order of the Court, but with a solemn agreement which had been entered into by the other side.

MR. TRACY replied that if the stipulations made by counsel for the clients were binding last Monday, when they were on hand ready for trial, it certainly had no binding force now, after waiting three or four days with no Court in session. This proceeding to remove to the United States Circuit Court was in the nature of an appeal before judgment; and he doubted whether counsel had any power or authority by stipulation to bind his clients to try a cause in a given Court, when the law gave that client the right to have the case heard in another tribunal, where it would be free from "prejudice or local interest."

Judge BARNARD said if it were not for the stipulation which had been read, he would be willing to listen to a motion to postpone the trial. But under the circumstances he must order the cause to proceed. The action was still in his Court, and not under Federal jurisdiction.

MR. MCKEON, the clerk, thereupon commenced to impanel a jury, when Mr. TRACY interposed and said there was no necessity for that formality. The plaintiffs would not put in an appearance.

MR. O'CONOR then asked to have the cause called, and the plaintiff not answering, the Court on motion directed that the complaint be dismissed. Thus has ended for the present a suit which would have taken probably two weeks to try, and the details of which promised to be rich in reminiscences of the olden time.

Daring Operation by Thieves at Hunter's Point.

On Wednesday night the depot of the Long Island Railroad Company at Hunter's Point was entered by thieves, who, on being detected by the watchman, seized him, and after binding and gagging him, placed him in the water closet, and one of them remained on watch. The other two proceeded to the Treasurer's room and by the use of a crowbar, sledge hammer and wedges and a complete set of burglars' tools, forced open the safe. The man who had been placed on watch became suddenly anxious as to the manner in which his friends were proceeding, and went to the room where they were engaged. The gagged man took advantage of the occasion, and rending his fetters removed his boots and escaped from the building. When the miscreant returned to his post he immediately detected his escape, and informing his companions they fled, fearing arrest. The safe contained $400 and some papers, but nothing was removed. One of the burglars is known to the watchman.

Payment of Taxes.

The notice issued by the Receiver of Taxes, permitting the payment of taxes by checks inclosed in envelopes, has already had a good effect in thinning out the crowd who usually congregate in the tax office at this period. It should be understood that this mode of payment will be allowed only to the 15th inst.

Sale of Property for Unpaid Taxes, &c.

The usual annual sale of property on which taxes and Croton rents have remained unpaid for two or more years commenced yesterday morning in the City Hall. The person offering to pay the arrears and take the property for the smallest number of years gets it. Most of the property was bought on terms of five, six and seven years.

Serious Ferry Accident.

Yesterday morning a man attempted to jump from the bridge to a Grand-street ferry boat after she had started, and falling struck his head against the bridge, injuring himself severely and throwing him into the river. He was rescued in an insensible condition by Officer RUSH, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and sent to Bellevue Hospital. He was unable to give his name, and was not known to any of the persons who witnessed the accident.

Affray in a Saloon.

At an early hour yesterday morning EDWARD J. BURKE, keeper of the saloon No. 114 Greenwich-street, quarreled with THOMAS MURPHY over a game of cards, and a fight ensuing, BURKE received a dangerous wound on the head with a slung shot. MURPHY was arrested by Officer LOCKWOOD, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Balance of non-enumerated calendar. No other causes will be taken up.

Oyer and Terminer will be opened in the Supreme Court Chambers by Judge INGRAHAM.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos. 21—Smith vs. Small. 22—Schuchmann vs. Schlamp. 22—Baldwin vs. Dodd. 30—Yriarte vs. Cox.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos. 404—Lawrence vs. Good. 138—Smith vs. Munger. 212—Gallinger vs. Gallinger. 257—Sanderson vs. Codington. 168—Ritter vs. Ready. 269—Goodwin vs. Einstein. 271—Sixth-avenue R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre. 272—Elmore vs. East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co. 173—Gardner vs. Thomson. 174—Lawler vs. Lawler. 175—McLaughlin vs. Cristal. 276—Speyers vs. Bernheimer. 180—Norton vs. Barton & Drew. 181—Marx vs. Rosenfeld. 182—Gilman vs. McLellan. 283—Smith vs. Snider. 288—Raney vs. Laing.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos. 24—Ward vs. McGregor. 25—Miller vs. Whitney. 28—Purcell vs. Whitney. 29—Pelton vs. Marx. 31—Samuels vs. Scheider. 32—In re the Petition of J. B. Wilson. 34—Hill vs. Day. 35—Hammon vs. Kingsland. 97—The People vs. Board of Supervisors. 106—The Florida R. R. Co. vs. N. Y. Warehouse Security Co. 110—Teel vs. Price. 114—Webb vs. Merle. 127—Viernet vs. Maurice. 136—Cunningham vs. Redfield.

Call commences at No. 145, Winslow vs. Dibblee.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos. 212—Tuttle vs. Adra. [illegible]—Schmidt vs. Sturges. [illegible]—Ostrander vs. [illegible]. [illegible]—Stuart vs. [illegible]. [illegible]—George vs. Wallace. [illegible]—Seer vs. Reed. [illegible]—Henderson vs. Henderson. [illegible]—Barnes vs. Miner. [illegible]—Henderson vs. Heywood. [illegible]—Freund et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff. [illegible]—The National Bank of Louisville vs. Brodhead. [illegible]—Fisk vs. Mary Peterson Co. [illegible]—Kerr vs. Grandel. R. R. Co. [illegible]—Combs vs. Lorentz. 1143—Graham vs. Lee.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos. [illegible]—Dannenbaum vs. Silberman. [illegible]—Edwards vs. Blum. 189—Bristol vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co. 407—Clarke vs. Lynch. [illegible]—Hart vs. Devlin. 36—Albertis vs. Taylor. [illegible]—Allen vs. Reimers. 446—Fowler vs. Dickel. 1334—Barnard vs. Kobbe. [illegible]—Hahn vs. Curtis. [illegible]—McGuiness vs. White. 477—Hagan vs. Fredericks. [illegible]—Richardson vs. Herschel. 113—Kain vs. Kelly. [illegible]—White vs. Weldon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. [illegible]—Travers vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co. [illegible]—Van Buren vs. Thompson. 3971—Rosenbaum vs. O'Neill. [illegible]—Rosenbaum vs. Lacey. [illegible]—Mallon vs. Seymour. 4016—Reilly vs. Candler. 4061—Berger vs. Liebach. [illegible]—Windmuller vs. Levin. [illegible]—Hyslip vs. Henry. 4074—McKee vs. Van Santen. 4077—Welch vs. Lloyd. 4079—Carhart vs. Schwartz. 4080—Mead vs. Price. 4081—Lichtenstein vs. Engel.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos. 3780—Bowers vs. Delan. [illegible]—Schuyler vs. Levy. [illegible]—Rosenbaum vs. Levy. 4007—Merritt vs. Miller. [illegible]—Roberts vs. Thayne. [illegible]—Pfalzgraf vs. Pfister. [illegible]—Buckley vs. Garrison. 4067—Hogeboom vs. Gose. [illegible]—Mason vs. Percy. 4081—Siegel vs. Smith. 4081½—Jacob vs. Kalenberg. [illegible]—Johnson vs. Kempnood. [illegible]—Martin vs. Coulton. [illegible]—Cosgrove vs. Conlin. [illegible]—Schenck vs. Stahlecker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos. 1—The People vs. Albert Yegerman; rape. 2—The People vs. Isaac Marks; obtaining goods by false pretenses. 3—The People vs. John Murphy; grand larceny. 4—The People vs. Marks Michael; grand larceny. 5—The People vs. Joseph Roddy; (two cases;) grand larceny. 6—The People vs. Joseph Roddy; assault and battery. 7—The People vs. Patrick Stafford; (two cases;) assault and battery. 8—The People vs. Edward Roche; felonious assault and battery. 9—The People vs. Charles Spahr; felonious assault and battery. 10—The People vs. James Stewart; felonious assault and battery. 11—The People vs. Wm. Suppel; felonious assault and battery. 12—The People vs. John McCabe; felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 4.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Hyman vs. Thanhauser; Rogers vs. Snyder; Tilney vs. Donnelly; The Same vs. McGowan; The Same vs. Donnelly.

Hyman vs. The Albany City Fire Insurance Company; motion granted; costs to abide the event.

Fuller vs. Levy; motion granted for the third Friday.

Perine vs. Van Schwerring; Feldman vs. Marx; Johnson vs. Lent; Ackerman vs. Hyde; Rathbun vs. The Montauk Iron and Steel Company; Lambert vs. Stark; Preston vs. McDermott; Way vs. Gilman; Cheeseman vs. Bateman; Lloyd vs. Langford; Weed vs. The Bridgewater Paint Company; motion granted for December.

Leonard vs. Sykes; motion granted on payment of costs of noticing for trial, and costs of this motion, within ten days, otherwise denied with $10 costs. Fuller vs. Levy.

Maas vs. Volkening; judgment ordered.

Strassberg vs. Cohen, and Holmes vs. Dater; motion granted.

Frothingham vs. Magee; Bunnell vs. Lipmann; Baldwin vs. Hollacher; Barlow vs. Gray; Fraser vs. Gould; Lord vs. Montauk Iron and Steel Co.; Stager vs. Beach; motion granted, for the second Friday of December. Wall vs. Ellis; the Same vs. Same; allowance of two and a half per cent.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Kennelly vs. Crombie; Kelly vs. Crombie; Sulzbacher vs. Guttman.

Carpenter vs. Harmony Fire Insurance Company; see memoranda of decision.

Nicoll, Trustee, &c., vs. Wilson; plaintiff may take order allowing a continuance of the action against the executors, by filing a supplemental complaint; costs to abide event.

Sherwood vs. Friend; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

Maldoff vs. Hahn; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Wintringham vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company; same decision.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Joseph Hill vs. Catharine Hill; Selma Lehsten vs. August Lehsten, and Kramer vs. Kramer.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 161.—*Tremont County, Iowa, vs. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company.*—In error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—This was a chancery suit brought by Tremont County to quiet the title to certain lands within her borders, the claim of the county being founded on the provisions of the swamp Land Grant act of 1850 and the amendatory act of 1857. The railroad company claimed title to the same lands under the railroad grant of May 5, 1856, and amendatory acts, and certain acts of the Iowa General Assembly. The Secretary of the Interior, after a hearing of the parties, adjudged them to belong to the railroad company, and certified accordingly before the commencement of the suit; but the State Court decreed in favor of the county, and from that decree writ of error is taken to this Court. The case involves the construction of the several acts of Congress and of the Iowa Legislature, recited, and the question of the finality of the decision of the Interior Department; also the further question of the authority of the State Court to interfere with that decision, in case it is held erroneous. The railroad company maintain that the decision is final; and if not, that the State Courts are without jurisdiction to review it. The county contends that where the decision of the Interior Department in such case contravenes substantial rights the Courts of the country are open to afford redress. There must be some tribunal to determine the questions, and there is no valid reason why the Courts of the State should not adjudicate it. The case was submitted on the printed arguments. Messrs. Harvey, Ewing and Hale for Tremont County; Rover and Strong for the railroad company.

No. 158.—*E. R. Young & Sons, plaintiffs in error, vs. William Martin.*—In error to the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.—In July, 1866, the Overland Dispatch Company received certain goods at Atchison, Kansas, and agreed with the plaintiffs in error to transport them to Salt Lake City. In May, 1866, while the goods were in transit, another agreement was entered into to relieve the Overland Dispatch Company from the duty of further carriage, in which the owners stipulated to receive them, free of charge, at Denver, and pay to McWhist & Co., carriers, for the transportation of certain other goods (also received at the same time at Atchison, by the Overland Company) to Salt Lake City, according to the terms of the bill of lading then delivered by McWhist & Co. to the Overland Company, and to save the latter harmless from the freight charges of McWhist & Co. The plaintiffs in error received the goods from McWhist & Co., without paying freight, and the Overland Dispatch Company was compelled to pay it. They also, by their agent at Denver, waived the delivery served upon them, and the goods were carried thence to Salt Lake City by J. C. & J. Irvine, who delivered them to the defendant in error; and the plaintiffs refusing to pay the freight, the Overland Dispatch Company paid freight to the Irvines amounting to $2,000 [illegible], and to McWhist & Co. $4,729 [illegible], and claimed a lien on the goods retained for freight on all the goods carried. There was a single original shipment having the same point of departure, the same point of delivery, one consignor and one consignee. The plaintiffs in error sued to recover the goods, and the verdict in the District Court of the Territory was for the defendant, sustaining the lien claimed. The plaintiffs in error appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and their appeal was dismissed. The writ of error was taken to the judgment of dismissal, the plaintiffs in error claiming that under the laws of the Territory the Supreme Court erred in that judgment.

L. De Wolf for plaintiffs in error; J. N. Van Cott for defendant.

Nos. 187 and 188.—*The United States vs. Reeside, and Reeside vs. The United States.*—Appeals from the Court of Claims.—These cases are familiar from frequent publication. They are appeals from the same judgment, and are really one case, brought here in two modes. General Fremont, in August, 1861, being in command of the Department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis, appointed Reeside, who claimed to be an expert in buying horses, "inspector of horses for that department," to be responsible that every horse purchased should be worth the price paid, adding: "You will be allowed two and a half per cent. commission." On the same day of his appointment, Reeside was directed to go to Cincinnati and purchase 2,000 horses for the service at prices not over $120 per horse. Under this appointment Reeside purchased 5,027 horses, which, by order of General Fremont, were turned over to the Quartermasters of the department, by whom vouchers were given to the vendors, and the horses were put into the military service. The Court below held the appointment of Reeside and the agreement for commissions to be unauthorized and void; but finding that Reeside had rendered valuable service, the benefits of which were accepted by the Government, he was given a judgment for $4,000, as compensation for the time employed—about four months. From this judgment the Government appeals, claiming that Reeside must go to Congress for compensation for his services, and Reeside appeals, claiming that he is entitled to his commissions and expenses, which together amount to $[illegible].

T. Lyle Dickey, Assistant Attorney-General, for the United States; J. D. Fuller, for Reeside.

Nos. 189 and 190.—*United States vs. Speed & Davies; and United States vs. Robert Floyd.*—Appeals from the Court of Claims.—In October, 1864, the Secretary of War, through the Commissary General, authorized Major Simonds, of Louisville, to buy hogs and enter into contracts for slaughtering and packing them, to furnish pork for the army. Under this authority Simonds made contracts with Floyd and Speed and Davies for slaughtering and packing, and for such work performed the Court of Claims gave judgment as follows: Speed & Davies, $[illegible]; Floyd, $[illegible]. The Government appeals on the grounds that pork packing and curing bacon is not a business within the scope and power of the Secretary of War or his subordinates; that the contract is not binding upon the United States, because it contains no provision for its termination, and because there was no advertisement for proposals before the contract was made. The contract is not binding on the United States, because it was by its terms subject to the approval of the Commissary General, and is not binding until so approved. It is not binding because, by a true construction of the contract, the claimant was required to slaughter any number of hogs up to 30,000, but the United States was not bound to furnish any specified number.

T. L. Dickey, Assistant Attorney-General, for Government; Hughes, Denver & Peck, for claimants.

George Burgess, of Washington, D. C.; E. W. Huntington, of New-York, and Reuben Arnold, of Atlanta, Ga., were admitted to the bar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PLEADING.

Edwin A. C. Hatch vs. Thomas A. C. Coddington et al.—This was a motion on the part of the plaintiff to strike out either the plea of the general issue or special plea for inconsistency. The action was brought for the conversion of forty-five Minnesota State bonds.

Held by the Court—That, as the special plea put in amounts to the plea of the general issue and does not admit the conversion, they are not inconsistent, and neither of them can be stricken out, nor can the defendant be compelled to elect between them.

For plaintiff, E. H. Hawke; for defendants, S. P. Nash.

PATENT FOR HOOK VEST.

Samuel B. Fay et al. vs. Nathan M. Phillips et al.—This was a motion for a provisional injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing on a patent issued to Judge, and for a "[illegible] Hook for Labels." The defendants claimed under a patent granted to the defendant, Phillips, July 22, 1856, for an "Improvement in Tag Fastenings."

Held by the Court—That there is doubt as to the novelty and patentability of the plaintiff's invention in view of the prior existence of the hook for vest chains, and doubt also as to the infringement by the defendants, and on that ground the motion must be denied.

For plaintiffs, W. J. A. Fuller; for defendants, M. B. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke, and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

All applicants for admission to the Bar at the present Term are requested to file their applications on or before the 13th inst., with the Clerk of this Court. The Examining Committee will meet in the General Term Room, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M., at which time all applicants are required to attend. By order of the Committee.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bowling.

END OF A THIEF'S CAREER.

John Moore, *alias* John Miller, was arraigned in this Court yesterday on the charge of stealing $14 worth of flannel from Hadden, Boggs & Co., of No. 755 Broadway. It appeared that the accused was formerly a bold and well-known thief, and that he served a term in the Dyer-street Prison in Philadelphia about twenty years ago. He looked yesterday as if he was entirely "broken down" in health. He was sent to the hospital on Blackwell's Island.

FLEECING A SAILOR.

A prostitute named Lizzie Kelly was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months for having stolen $17 from a sailor named Joseph Hayes.

A SINGULAR CAUSE OF ASSAULT.

Louis Fabex was charged with striking John Hagan in the face. The prisoner met the complainant on his return from a target excursion, and assaulted the latter because, to use the prisoner's words, "he wore his hat a little too gallus." Fabex was discharged with a reprimand. The Court subsequently adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 4, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117¾	400	Pacific Mail..b.c.	59
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¾	300	do.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114¾	100	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
15,000	do.	114¾	100	do.	57¾
14,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107	100	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
7,000	do.	107¼	10	Wells-Far. Ex.	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	113¼	100	Erie	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	113¾	200	do.	[illegible]
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.	115	100	Erie Pf.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	115¼	100	Hudson R.	160
3,000	do.	115¾	300	do.	160¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	115	200	Reading	96¾
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	115¾	300	do. ..b60	97¼
60,000	do.	115¾	110	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
100,000	do. ..b3	115¾	100	do.	120
140,000	do.	115¾	100	La. Sh. & M. S.	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	115¼	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107	100	do. ..s10	[illegible]
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, e.c.	60	10	C., C., C. & Ind. R.	77
20,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	51¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
20,000	do.	51	1000	do.	70¾
15,000	N. C. St. 6s, new, special tax.	43¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
25,000	do.	43	200	do.	104
1,000	Mo. State 6s.	87¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	60	200	do.	[illegible]
15,000	do.	60	200	do. ..b60	[illegible]
1,000	Ala. St. 8s, b.	90¾	200	do.	87¾
5,000	Ga. St. 7s.	91¾	200	do. ..bet. call	[illegible]
7,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	100	100	do. ..b60	[illegible]
1,000	Chic. B. & Q. 8s.	107¼	100	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
1,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds.	91¾	100	do.	[illegible]
8,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	79	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
3,000	do.	79¼	200	do.	[illegible]
10,000	C. & N. W. Con. conv. bds.	87¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	88	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar.	[illegible]
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
15,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	103¾	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	87¾	400	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
2,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	78¾	100	Chic. & Alton.	[illegible]
11,000	do.	78¾	100	Del., Lack. & W.	107¼
10,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	94	100	New Jersey Cen.	[illegible]
1,000	Tol. P. & W. 1st West. Div.	79¼	15	Mor. & Essex.	87¾
20	North River Bk.	97	10	Dub. & S. C. R.	[illegible]
20	Ocean Bank	87	20	do.	[illegible]
20	Hanover Bank	105	67	Chic. B. & Q.	[illegible]
100	Quick. M. Co.	15½	50	H. & St. Jos. b. c.	107¼
100	do.	15½	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf. bet. call.	107
300	West. U. Tel. b. c.	36¼	15	Rome & Watert'n	105

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117¾	$21,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	115¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62.	112¾	10,000	do.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	115¼	11,000	do. ..s3	115¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '64.	112¾	5,000	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	112¾	14,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '68.	115¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	113	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	[illegible]
62,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	113¾	10,000	do.	115¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new.	115¾	10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	60,000	do.	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107¾	30,000	do.	107¾
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n. b60	51¼	200	L. S. & M. S.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	51	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	300	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
10,000	do. spec. tax	42	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	[illegible]	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
3,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	[illegible]	100	do. ..b3	87
30	Market Bank	124	400	Chi. & R. I.	104¾
200	Canton Co.	51	100	do.	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel.	36¾	300	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
100	Mariposa	8	100	do.	[illegible]
100	Pac. Mail	60¾	500	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	60¾	200	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	60	200	do. ..b60	[illegible]
100	do.	60	100	do.	[illegible]
15	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	33	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
100	U. S. Ex. bet. call	57	100	do.	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen.	181¼	200	do.	[illegible]
175	Erie	28¾	200	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
100	Hudson R.	160¾	50	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	[illegible]
100	do.	160¾	100	N. J. Cen.	[illegible]
100	do.	160¾	50	P., Ft. W. & Chi. guar.	[illegible]
1000	Reading R.	96¾	200	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	96¾	100	Han. & St. J. R. Pf.	107
100	Mich. Cen.	120	500	Col., C. & I. C. R.	27¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	126¾	100	Chi. & N. W. ..b3	70¾
100	Mariposa Pf.	15¾	100	Cumberland	27¾
100	do.	15¾	100	do. ..c	27¾
100	West. U. Tel.	36¾	100	do.	27¾
100	do.	36¾	100	Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]
100	Reading ..b0	96¾	100	do.	[illegible]
100	Ohio & Miss.	25¾	200	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
100	Canada M. Co. b6	56	100	Reading	[illegible]
200	do.	56	200	Erie	[illegible]

THURSDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The advance in the rate for Money at the Bank of England this morning caused a slight but very temporary stir in the Gold market, the sales advancing to 127⅜ ₩ cent. The price soon fell back to 127@126⅞@126⅝ ₩ cent., and Exchange on London was again freely offered at 108⅛@108⅜ ₩ cent. 60 days, while the sight rate was a trifle firmer, 109⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. Francs, 5.17½@5.16¼ to the dollar for 60 days' Bills.

The Treasury Office at noon to-day accepted offers to the amount of $2,000,000 United States Bonds for the Sinking Fund, in place of $1,000,000 as the privilege reserved in the advertisement of the Government permitted. This absorbed within $1,281,100 of the total amount offered, as follows:

OFFERINGS OF UNITED STATES BONDS, NOV. 4.

Humbert Bros.	
$10,000 '65, c., n.	112.50
25,000 '65, r., n.	112.60
20,000 '67, r.	114
20,000 '67, c.	114
13,800 '65, c.	114
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
10,000 '62, c.	112.50
20,000 '64, c.	112.50
20,000 '65, c.	112.50
Vermilye & Co.	
5,000 '65, c.	112.50
50,000 '65, r., c.	112.50
87,000 '65, c., n.	112.62
200,000 '65	113
Friedman & Salomon.	
20,000 '67, c.	112.39
20,000 '67, r.	112.39
30,000 '64	112.07
2,000 '65, n.	112.25
10,500 '65	112.40
300 '67	112.40
20,000 '65, r.	112.40
20,000 '65, r.	112.40
Jay Cooke & Co.	
200,000 '65, n.	113
200,000 '65	112.10
200,000 '65	112.06
First National Bank.	
20,000 '65, c., n.	112.50
4,500 '65, r.	112.50
10,000 '67, c.	112.50
10,000 '67, r.	112.50
500 '62, r.	112.50
7,000 '62, c., c.	112.50
Reid, Leo & Content.	
1,100 '62	112.12
800 '62	112.12
6,200 '62	112.25
20,000 '65, c.	112.40
50,000 '65	112.25
50,000 '67, c.	112.15
50,000 '67	112.25
50,000 '67	112.30
50,000 '67	112.35
10,000 '67	113.01
G. W. Welsh.	
$5,000 '64, c.	112.90
Marx & Co.	
75,000 '65, c., n.	112.05
Fisk & Hatch.	
300,000 '65, r.	112.60
2,000 '65, r., c.	112.60
20,000 '65, r., n.	112.60
200,000 '65, c., n.	112.60
445,000 '65, c.	112.60
E. Sweet & Co.	
10,000 '65, c., n.	112.50
Marx & Co.	
58,000 '67	112.05
50,000 '67	112.10
100,000 '67	112.15
100,000 '67	112.20
Buckingham & Brown.	
5,000 '65, n.	112.70
20,000 '65	112.85
5,000 '65, n.	112.09
5,000 '65, n.	112.61
White, Morris & Co.	
5,000 '64, c.	112.90
5,000 '64, c.	112.92
10,000 '65, c.	112.12
10,000 '65, c.	112.72
5,000 '67	112.70
5,000 '67	112.90
7,000 '67	112.79
5,000 '67, r.	112.70
10,000 '65, c.	112.50
Jas. T. Bates.	
5,000 '67, r.	112.50
7,500 '67	112.50
250 '65, n.	112.59
2,350 '65	[illegible]
Frank & Gans.	
30,000 '65, n.	112.39
30,000 '65	112.99
22,500 '65, r.	112.99
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
75,000 '65, c.	112.84
30,000 '67, c., r.	113.09
50,000 '65	113.34
Total	$3,281,100

EXTRA AWARDS OF UNITED STATES BONDS, NOV. 4.

Friedman & Salomon.	
$20,000 '65, r.	112.24
2,000 '65, n.	112.25
500 '65, n.	112.40
100 '67, n.	112.40
20,000 '65, r.	112.40
12,000 '64	112.07
3,000 '64, n.	112.50
Fisk & Hatch.	
64,500 '65, c.	112.60
White, Morris & Co.	
5,000 '64, c.	112.90
5,000 '64, n.	112.70
25,000 '65, n.	112.79
20,000 '65	112.50
30,000 '67	112.50
7,000 '67	112.70
5,000 '67	112.50
5,000 '65, n.	112.50
James T. Bates.	
5,000 '67, r.	112.50
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
20,000 '65	112.85
20,000 '65	112.85
Buckingham & Brown.	
5,000 '65, n.	112.76
20,500 '65	112.85
450 '65, n.	112.85
Geo. W. Welsh.	
$5,000 '67, c.	112.98
First National Bank.	
28,000 '65, c., n.	112.50
4,500 '65, r., n.	112.50
20,000 '67, c.	112.50
500 '62	112.50
500 '65	112.50
7,000 '65, c., n.	112.50
Jay Cooke & Co.	
100,000 '65, n.	113
Vermilye & Co.	
2,000 '62, c.	112.50
10,000 '65, r., c.	112.50
37,000 '65, c., n.	112.62
100,000 '65	113
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
10,000 '62, c.	112.50
10,000 '64, c.	112.50
10,000 '65, c.	112.50
Frank & Gans.	
30,000 '65, n.	112.59
30,000 '65	112.79
22,500 '65	112.99
Marx & Co.	
75,000 '65, n.	112.59
20,000 '65	112.60
450 '65, n.	112.99
Total	$1,000,000

AWARDS OF BONDS, NOV. 4.

White, Morris & Co.	
$5,000 '64, c.	112.90
James T. Bates.	
1,000 '67, r.	112.50
20,000 '65	112.50
2,000 '65	112.50
Humbert Bros.	
10,000 '65, c., n.	112.50
10,000 '65, r., n.	112.60
E. Sweet & Co.	
10,000 '65, c., n.	112.50
Friedman & Salomon.	
$10,000 '65	112.60
20,000 '67	112.60
Fisk & Hatch.	
300,000 '65, r.	112.60
2,000 '65, r., c.	112.60
20,000 '65, r., n.	112.60
200,000 '65, c., n.	112.60
267,000 '67, c.	112.60
Total	$1,000,000

After the foregoing awards the Public Funds in the open market were a fraction higher and in good demand. The impression is that the extra purchases, if the offers continue within reasonably cheap prices, may run through the month, or as long as the Currency balances in the Treasury will justify them. To-morrow another $1,000,000 Gold will be sold, but this and last Tuesday's sale of $1,000,000 will take out of the Treasury less than the receipts of the five days for Customs, which are larger than usual for the month of November.

There was an easier offering of Money to the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent. to-day, and some of the leading houses were favored with balances at 6 ₩ cent. At the Southern Cotton points, particularly New-Orleans, the rate of Exchange on New-York is better, as against further considerable orders for Currency on this market.

In the Railway dealings at the Stock Exchange there was a fair degree of animation, and an upward speculation in most of the Western lines and Reading, and a steady feeling in New-York Central and Hudson. Opinions on the Exchange differ widely as to the long continuance of this "good feeling" in the Northwests, St. Paul's, &c.; but the immediate spirit on the part of buyers is not the less pronounced. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail advanced to 60¾. The Southern State Bonds were again weak on Tennessees, and not so firm as yesterday on North Carolinas.

The consolidation of the New-York Central with the Hudson River is the second consolidation arrangement of the former. At the very origin and outset of this great corporation, the New-York Central Railroad Company, the Legislature of the State of New-York, Acts of 1853, authorized the Company to prescribe the terms and conditions of consolidating the separate links of the line from Albany to Buffalo, owned by as many separate corporations, into this single interest. The arrangement was consummated, and the original Roads revalued from par to 155 ₩ cent., averaging 134 ₩ cent.; but the combined original capital kept intact. It was subsequently increased to $24,000,000 by taking in the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road on revaluation in the same way; and after this, in the course of the fifteen years' history of the corporation, to its present Capital of $28,000,000, by the conversion of 7 ₩ cent. Bonds. In place of raising the first Capital of $24,000,000 to $33,000,000, or "watering" it, as the process might now be called, the Company issued to the holders of the separate Stocks a plain 6 ₩ cent. obligation, payable in thirty years, to represent the premium upon their respective Stocks, pledging no mortgage or other security than one and one-quarter of one ₩ cent. per annum on the Principal, say $112,500, out of the net earnings of the Road, as a Sinking Fund, which in the thirty years, by its quiet but infallible operation of investing and compounding every six months, would extinguish the whole sum, as it has already done about one-third of it. No pledge has ever been more faithfully observed; no security in this country has ever felt more sensibly the influence of the Sinking Fund process. These plain 6 ₩ cent. *Debt Certificates* have now ruled in our market since 1853, through the remarkable financial mutations of this trying period, at rates—90 to 100 ₩ cent.—far above the average of 7 ₩ cent. Railway first Mortgages. First, because the pledge of an unfailing Sinking Fund is sure to redeem the Principal, and secondly, because every six months the Company were compelled to buy a certain amount, increasing and compounding every year, for the Sinking Fund—thereby insuring a reliable market for these self-extinguishing *Debt Certificates* through all changes of the Money affairs of Wall-street.

Now we find that the present consolidation from New-York to Buffalo, in place of Albany to Buffalo, has been consummated under a similar authority from the Legislature of New-York, Acts of 1869, the terms and conditions being left entirely and absolutely to the contracting parties or interests. They have elected to keep their original and non-combined capital intact. They have not "watered" their respective stocks, but revalued, as in 1853, their respective properties, according to their present productive value, and to represent this revaluation of 207 for the Central and 185 for the Hudson, they issue to the holders of the respective Stocks an obligation bearing the same rate of interest per annum as the consolidated Stock itself may be able to pay, and in lieu of a Sinking Fund, they reserve to themselves, for the mutual benefit of the Corporation and the holders of these *Debt Certificates*, the privileges of converting them into Stock, by order of the Directors, and of buying them in the open market at all times with the surplus cash means of the Company, to be held for temporary purposes or for division in the shape of Stock whenever the net earnings of the road justify extra dividends—as at the progression of the last year or two, under the Vanderbilt administration, they soon must do. In any event, the faith of this great consolidated Corporation of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is pledged to pay the same rate of interest upon these *Debt Certificates*, and as free from all taxation as the Stock, and we venture to predict for the new security the same unwavering confidence on the part of investors, and the same high credit in the market, as the first *Debt Certificates* of 1853 of the New-York Central. We have gone into these explanations (and references to the precedents of the Company) as due to a fair understanding and the proper appreciation of so vast an interest.

It will, of course, be understood that the 80 ₩ cent. Interest Certificates (or scrip) of Dec. 19, 1868, now carried in the price of New-York Central Stock, constitute part of, and are convertible into, the *Debt Certificates* of the Consolidated Company.

The following quotations were made after the late Boards, as compared with Wednesday night. Gold fell to 126⅝ ₩ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 4.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	107½	107¾
United States 5-20s of 1869	115½	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	115½	115¾
American Gold Coin	127	126⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	51½	51
Old Tennessees	60	60
North Carolina Bonds, new	36¾	[illegible]
Old North Carolinas	47	47
New-York Central	181¼	181¾
Reading Railway	96⅜	96¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	104¾
Northwest Common	70¼	70¾
Northwest Preferred	85¼	86¾
Pacific Mail Company	59¾	60
St. Paul Preferred	81¾	82¾
St. Paul Common	68	69¾
Hudson River	161¼	160
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾
Erie	28¾	28¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., 1881	117¾	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	115⅜
6 ₩ ct. coup., 1881	117¾	5-20 coup., 1867	115⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	112½	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	107½
5-20 coup., 1864	113	10-40 coupon	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅝	6s currency	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₩ c., '81	103¾	La. 6s	65
Ohio 6 ₩ c., '86	101	La. 6s, levee bds.	60¼
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101½	Ala. 5s	60
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101½	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	103¾
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	60	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	103¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	50¾	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70	99¾
Va. 6s, ex coup.	55	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '72	100
Va. 6s, new bds.	58	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73	100
Ga. 7s, new bds.	93	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74	100
N. C. 6s	47	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	100
N. C. new bds.	36¾	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	100¾
N. C. special tax	43	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	101
S. C. new bds.	65¾	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74	90
Mo., H. and St. Jo. Iss.	85		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90¾	T., W. & W. 2, F.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88	Galena & Chi. Ext.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	88	Galena & Chi. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	95	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94¾
Erie 1st Ext.	92	Morris & Essex 2d	91½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	75½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	93
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, S. F. '70	100	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 1st	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	103	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 2d	93
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	107	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	73¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d	90¼	Chic. & Alton 1st	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. Mo.	90	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	77½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	113	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92½
Alton & T. H. 1st	95	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	81
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf'd.	78	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	103¾
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	73½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3.10	87
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st	87¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.	86
Cons. 7 ₩ c. Conv.	87	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	103	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st	75
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	103	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	78¾
Lack. & West. Bonds	88¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	88	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	82
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	85	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	79
Tol. & W. Eq. Bonds	79	Cen. Pac. Bonds	91¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133½	Hanover	105
Manhattan	143	Irving	115
Merchants'	128	Market	124
Mechanics'	132	Nassau	102
America	146	Continental	101
City	210	St. Nicholas	113
North River	97	Commonwealth	111
Tradesmen's	150	Fourth National	103
Mechanics & Trad'rs'	130	Ninth National	114
Ocean	87	Tenth National	92
American Exchange	111	Oriental	92
Chatham	160	Bank'rs & Br'k's Ass.	100
Bank of the Republic	119		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$9[illegible]
Gold receipts	685,417 35
Gold payments	482,800 00
Gold balance	82,150,149 35
Currency receipts	325,840 26
Gold payments	2,002,496 41
Currency balance	5,453,930 03
General balance	99,[illegible]
Included in gold receipts—Customs	499,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, NOV. 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old		98½
City 6s, New	100⅜	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	119	119½
Pennsylvania Central	54⅜	54½
Reading	96⅝	96⅞
Lehigh Valley	55	55½
Catawissa Preferred	36½	37
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central		47
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜	33
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	94¼

Messrs. A. F. R. MARTIN, late of W. B. MOTT & Co., Brokers, No. 40 Wall-street, and ENOS RUNYON, have succeeded to the business of that house, under the style of MARTIN & RUNYON.

Of the Philadelphia Bank dividends the *Ledger* says:

"Those of the Philadelphia banks having their semi-annual dividend periods in May and November of each year have just announced their respective dividends for the last half year, which we present below, in comparison with the last previous dividend of each, together with the amount of capital and the total of dividends of each bank:"

Banks.	Capital.	Dividends. May.	Nov.	Amount.
Philadelphia	$1,500,000	7	7	$105,000
Farmers and Mechs.	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	810,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central National	750,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	[illegible]	10	10	[illegible]
Southwark	250,000	8	12	[illegible]
Kensington	250,000	10	10	[illegible]
Penn. National	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Republic	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth National	150,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,500
Seventh National	250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000
Germantown Nat.	200,000	7½	7½	15,000
Total	$12,780,000			$765,000

The amount of capital declared on in the above list is $12,380,000, exclusive of the Fourth National Bank; and the amount of dividend to be disbursed is $765,000, against $[illegible] of dividends declared at the semi-annual period in May on $13,217,150 of capital. The Bank of North America and the First and Eighth National have their dividend periods in January and July. The Fourth National passes its dividend, though we are glad to be informed that its net earnings for the six months are $11,134 55, equal to 5¾ per cent. on its capital for the time, which it carries to surplus. We learn from the trustees that all the liabilities of the old bank have been settled, except about $5,000, which is in arbitration. The Tradesmen's Bank being owned by its President, has no regular dividend period. All the dividends here announced are payable on demand, free of tax.

Mr. R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, has issued the following notice to the holders of the Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. State Loan, issued under the act of June 11, 1840:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 1, 1869.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have authorized me to give notice to all holders of the five per cent. State Loan, due July 1, 1870, that all such bonds will be redeemed by this Department in full, with accrued interest to date of presentation.

You will, therefore, notify me (at this office) of the amount of bonds you hold and desire redeemed, and I will direct the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Philadelphia, to accept your transfers and pay the amount of your bonds, with interest to date of transfer.

These payments will be made on the first and third Saturdays of every month.

Yours, respectfully,

R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.

P. S.—The interest on these bonds will cease July 1, 1870.

The Albany *Argus* says:

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tidewater during the fourth week in October in the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	53,600	1,219,400	466,400	715,400
1869	3,500	925,100	651,800	142,200
	Dec. 50,100	Dec. 294,300	Inc. 185,400	Dec. 573,200

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of October, inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	239,100	9,912,700	15,949,200	2,316,100
1869	264,800	12,840,000	5,641,900	167,700
	Inc. 25,700	Inc. 2,928,300	Dec. 10,307,700	Dec. 2,148,400

The receipts of the new crop of Barley, so far, are 186,700 bushels, against 2,019,300 bushels in 1868.

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tidewater this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 610,960 barrels of Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of October, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1867. May 6.	1868. April 22.	1869. May 6.
Flour, bbls.	293,200	239,100	264,800
Wheat, bushels	5,393,100	9,912,700	12,840,000
Corn, bushels	14,609,100	15,949,200	5,641,900
Barley, bushels	2,309,800	2,346,100	187,700
Oats, bushels	5,619,100	6,150,100	2,479,900
Rye, bushels	623,100	500,700	224,300
Malt, bushels	281,300	280,900	208,900
Feed, bushels			3,[illegible]

The figures for 1868 cover 45,200 bbls. Flour, 3,611,560 bushels Wheat, 604,900 bushels Corn, 221,700 bushels Barley, 104,100 bushels Rye, 241,900 bushels Oats, 54,200 bushels Malt, estimated to have been detained on the Canal by ice during the Winter of 1867-68.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, for October:

1869	$1,[illegible]
1868	1,057,464
Increase	$[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds yielding an increase of [illegible] per cent. in net annual income. Present price [illegible] and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.

Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, [illegible], for sale at [illegible] and accrued interest by

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THERE IS NO SAFER SECURITY THAN A FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A GOOD RAILROAD—THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA HAS SOME SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.—It does not run through a wilderness, but through a tier of the most thickly settled counties in the State, which now produce about twenty million bushels of grain, thus giving it an immediate and profitable business.

It runs through the richest coal fields and *from* the great lumber markets, thus receiving large freights both ways.

It will be the through line from St. Louis to St. Paul, 147 miles shorter than any other route.

It will be the most direct Winter route for the great grain product of Central Iowa. About a million and a half of dollars have already been spent on the work, and the portion of the road open for business is now earning more than its interest liabilities. The bonds are secured by a deed of trust to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. *They bear 7 per cent. gold interest, and are for sale at 95.* Governments received in exchange at the highest market price. Further information given and subscriptions received at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 32 Pine-st., and at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 Wall-st., and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-st. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	19	Cr. Turpentine, bbls.	360
Cotton, bales	3,377	Sp. Turpentine, bbls.	205
Copper, bbls.	94	Rosin, bbls.	600
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	389	Tar, bbls.	100
Eggs, bbls.	624	Petroleum, ref'd, bbls.	2,799
Flour, bbls.	21,821	Pork, bbls.	188
Wheat, bushels	229,778	Beef, pkgs.	167
Corn, bushels	105,277	Lard, pkgs.	119
Barley, bushels	13,[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	405	Butter, pkgs.	2,201
Rye, bushels	2,400	Cheese, pkgs.	5,051
Oats, bushels	36,511	Tallow, pkgs.	79
Flaxseed, bushels	148	Oil, Lard, pkgs.	24
Peas, bushels	100	Oil Cake, pkgs.	2,213
Meal, bbls.	1,423	Starch, pkgs.	1,742
Meal, bags	163	Tobacco, hhds.	159
B. W. Flour, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes	75
Oatmeal, bbls.	100	Whisky, bbls.	648
Hops, bales	910	Wool, bales	54
Leather, sides	10,402		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Cargo*, for Liverpool—2,400 Staves, 28 tons old Iron, Shot and Shell, 25,394 bushels Wheat, 3,671 bbls. Flour, 310 bbls. Rosin.

By the steamer *Palmyra*, for Liverpool—23,226 bushels Wheat, 607 bales Cotton, 27,073 lbs. Tallow, 420 bales Hops.

By the ship *Artist*, for Liverpool—51,321 bushels Wheat, 517 bales Hops, 153,704 lbs. Cheese, 3,051 bbls. Flour, 72 bales Cotton, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 3 tierces Tobacco.

By the bark *Genitat*, for Cork—23,610 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Dirigo*, for Naples—89,736 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *J. Cummings*, for Falmouth—124,713 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—83 bbls. Ashes, 12 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 45 hhds. Tobacco, 750 bales Tobacco, 30 cases Tobacco, 3,300 lbs. Cheese, 5 cases Bromide Potassium, 1,376 bales Cotton, 46 cases Preserves, 500 boxes Extract, 100 bales Hops, 4 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Sago, [illegible] cases Clocks, 5 cases Shoes, [illegible] cases Blacking, 1 tierce Rice, [illegible] cases Hardware, [illegible] cases Paper, 52,000 lbs. Tallow, 1 case Feathers.

ASHES—The market has been quiet, but steady. Pots, $7 [illegible]; Pearls, $[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, but steady. The stock of Rio, in importers' hands, to-day, was 63,000 bags; of other kinds, 4,750 bags and 42,231 mats, the latter including of Java, Government, 732 bags; Java, 42,231 grass mats; Maracaibo, 1,713 bags; Laguayra, 1,175 bags; Jamaica, 132 bags; Costa Rica, [illegible] bags, and of Manila, 4,500 bags. The week's business, in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 257 bags Java, 209 bags Maracaibo, 575 bags Laguayra, 520 bags St. Domingo, sold for consumption within range. 1,250 bags Ceylon on Early Arrival, sold at auction at [illegible]c. currency; 1,500 bags Ceylon ex *Lady Turner*, sold at private sale on private terms; 637 bags St. Domingo, sold to go to Hamburg by first steamer. We quote: Java, 22c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@19c.; Rio, [illegible]c.@18½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@20c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@20c.; Savanilla, 15c.@18½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been offered and purchased rather more freely at a shade easier prices. Sales since our last, 2,700 bales (of which 938 bales were to arrive,) including 2,421 bales to shippers, 1,226 bales to spinners and 50 bales to speculators. Also 1,600 bales for forward delivery, including 300 bales on basis Low Middling, free on board at Charleston; 500 bales on basis Low Middling for November, 25c.; 150 do. December, 25c.; 200 do. December, 25⅛c.; 150 do. December, free on board at New-Orleans, 24½c. ₩ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24⅛	24¼	24⅜	24⅜
Good Ordinary	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞	25
Low Middling	25⅛	25¼	25⅜	25½
Middling	25⅝	25¾	26	26⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	16,081
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Stock here	17,700

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 70@$5 10; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 10@$6 [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 80@$6 15 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in slack request, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at from $5 90@$6 70 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 75@$10 25 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extras, ₩ bbl. California Flour continues quite nominal. Rye Flour is in very moderate demand, at $4 70@$5 35 for inferior to very choice ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cornmeal is quite dull, at $5 [illegible]@$[illegible] for Western, $5 [illegible] for Jersey, $5 [illegible] for Southern, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is quiet and heavy, at $ [illegible]@$[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively dealt in, and desirable lots of Winter have been quoted steady in price, while most other descriptions have been quoted rather cheaper. The demand has been mainly for shipment, though partly on speculative account and for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 237,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 41½@$1 56; Red and Amber Western at $1 37@$1 44, closing at about $1 40 for Prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 37@$1 40; No. 2 Spring, at $1 31@$1 32, chiefly at $1 30@$1 32½; Mixed do. and Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 35; No. 3 Spring at $1 15@$1 20; Rejected Spring at $1 [illegible]; White Genesee at $1 [illegible]; Red and Amber State at $1 42@$1 44; White Southern at $1 [illegible]; Red and Amber Southern at $1 42@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in brisk speculative demand at a sharp advance in prices, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 126,000 bushels, at 60c.@[illegible] for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 [illegible] for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 05 for the best; $1 05 for White, and $1 [illegible] for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye has been quiet and depressed; small lots have been sold at $1 [illegible] for Western, and $1 [illegible] for State, ₩ bushel. Barley has been in better supply and lower in price on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bushels poor to good two-rowed State at $1 15@$1 20 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and heavy at from $1 25@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Oats have been moderately active at, however, less buoyant prices. The main inquiry was for lots out of order. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, in lots, at 63c.@67c., from depot and delivered, for heated and very choice Western and State, chiefly at 65c.@66½c., heated, ₩ bushel. The export clearances have been 3,683 bbls. Flour and 100,043 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 23,611 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Oct. 23 says:

"A gentleman who has recently returned from Oregon gives it as his opinion that the surplus Wheat in that State for export this season will approximate 450,000 centals. There will be less sent to this market than usual, on account of the increased foreign trade of Portland. Two vessels have recently departed from that port with Flour for China, and a third is now loading a similar cargo for the same destination. A vessel has also been taken to load Wheat direct for Liverpool. The cultivation of a foreign export trade on the part of Portland will be a great relief to this market. It is said that Oregon has flouring mills enough to manufacture three times the quantity of Wheat she will this year produce. The Oregon Oat crop is reported to be light—none for export; the current price of Oats in that market is $1 10 ₩ 100 lbs. in bulk." The Albany *Argus* says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday, covered 25 loads of Wheat, 14 of Barley, 9 of Corn, 7 of Lumber, 6 of Staves, 5 of Oats, 4 of mixed, 3 of Flour, 2 each of Coal and Oil, and 1 each of Rye and Apples.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Nov. 3, 1869:

Flour—Wilkesbarre Coal Company, No. 125, Rochester; General Grant, Lockport; E. F. Blanchard, Phoenix.

Wheat—H. T. Holmes, Oswego; Rapid, Oswego; Crawford, Oswego; Garwood Lewis, Oswego; Wayne Co., Oswego; A. G. Gilbert, Lockport; Carlon Church, Buffalo; Security, Buffalo; T. W. Griffin, Buffalo; Hattie, Buffalo; Canarsie, Buffalo; E. F. Smith, Buffalo; Lovered, Buffalo; Bob Davison, Buffalo; Forwarder, Buffalo; G. Malloon, Buffalo; Peter E. Wood, Buffalo; John Meyers, Buffalo; H. B. Littlefield, Buffalo; E. B. Harmon, Buffalo; Mary F. Horn, Buffalo; Victor A. Putnam, Buffalo; Robert E. Sherlock, Buffalo; J. H. Knapp, Buffalo.

Coal—Wecharken, Buffalo; F. A. Alberger, Buffalo.

Oats—Ira, Montezuma; Orin O. Collins, Buffalo; E. R. Tuttle, Penn Yan; H. Flanagan, Buffalo; C. Johnson, Buffalo.

Barley—C. H. Gifford, Oswego; Maggie and Stella, Oswego; J. E. Wyant, Oswego; Niagara, Oswego; W. C. Tracy, Oswego; Edwin J. Viele, Oswego; Maggie Matthews, Oswego; C. [illegible], Oswego; L. Bond, Oswego; E. Shaver, Oswego; H. Parkinson, Oswego; Mayflower, Oswego; Thos. L. Hulbert, Rochester.

Mixed—Susan M. Mayhe, Montezuma; E. B. Fish, Penn Yan; Emily Byron, Syracuse; Belle Gordon, Utica.

Staves—Henry Horn, Buffalo; Pleasant Hill, Buffalo; S. W. Cowles, Buffalo; [illegible], Buffalo.

Corn—John Butcher, Buffalo; E. B. Bentley, Buffalo; St. John, Buffalo; T. F. St. John, Buffalo; E. M. Roberts, Buffalo; H. S. McKeever, Buffalo; A. J. Lamoreaux, Buffalo; H. C. Tracy, Buffalo; Oak Ford, Buffalo.

Lumber—John Bell, Buffalo; John A. Stall, Buffalo; John J. Sullivan, Buffalo; Luther Covill, Buffalo; Frank Carter, Buffalo; Eugene Levine, Buffalo.

Rye—Minnie Armstrong, Oswego.

Apples—Colon, Medina.

Oil—Chicago, Buffalo; Eclipse, Buffalo."

HAY, &c.—There has been a fair inquiry for bale Hay at from 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at 65c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HONEY—Cuba has been dull and nominal at 75c.@80c., gold, in bond, ₩ gallon.

HOPS—The demand has been fair, partly for export, at uniform rates, including New-York State New at 10c.@20c.; Eastern New at 14c.@20c.; Ohio at 14c.@17½c.; Michigan, 14c.@18c. for common to fair; Wisconsin, 13c.@20c.; Yearlings, 8c.@9c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₩ lb. Receipts to-day, 910 bales; exports, 1,465 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has attracted rather more attention, within our former range. The receipts to-day were 10,402 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at easier and drooping prices. The stock of foreign, in first hands, to-day, was 7,936 hhds. Cuba, 1,980 hhds. Porto Rico and 1,067 hhds. English Islands. We quote Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₩ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₩ gallon	33c.@35c.	35c.@37c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₩ gallon	32c.@37c.	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₩ gallon	—@—	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₩ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ₩ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₩ gallon	—@—	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans, ₩ gallon	—@—	75c.@92½c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been moderately inquired for on the basis of from $2 20@$2 25 for common to good extra Strained, ₩ 280 lbs.; sales, 1,675 bbls.; receipts, 608 bbls.; exports, 310 bbls. Tar has been quiet at former figures; receipts, 100 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal; receipts, 360 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand on the basis of 46c.@46½c. for merchantable lots, ₩ gallon; sales, 168 bbls.; receipts, 205 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c., chiefly at 46c.@46½c. for merchantable, ₩ gallon; Crude, $3 40@$3 50; Rosin at $2 15@$8 for 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar at $2 62½@$3; Pitch at $3 50@$3 62½ ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet since our last, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1 02 for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 72½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 95; Lard Oil at $1 40@$1 55; Red. Oil at 85c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at 95c.@98c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 64c.@68c.; Spermaceti, 44c.@45c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has further advanced, on an active inquiry and light supply, to 19⅞c.@20c., in bulk, with sales of 4,500 bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at 20c., closing with that price bid, and 20⅛c. asked; 25⅞c.@26c. in shipping order here, with sales reported of 750 bbls. at 26c., and 24c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₩ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 680 bbls. arrived. Refined has been in good request and buoyant in price, with a very scant offering reported at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported here of 500 bbls., in bulk, at 26⅛c.; 11,000 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 34¼c.@35c., closing at about 35c.; 3,500 bbls. do., for December, at 34⅛c.@34½c. ₩ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 3,200 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 33¼c.@33c., closing at 33c., and 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for December, at 34⅛c.@35c. ₩ gallon. The receipts of Refined here have been 2,799 bbls.; in Philadelphia, 3,370 bbls. The export clearances included 89,736 gallons for Naples, and 124,713 gallons for Falmouth. Standard White in cases has been in moderate demand at 40c.@41c., and Prime White at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha is scarce and quiet at 11c.@11½c. in bbls., and 17c.@17½c. in cases, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more firmness, but has been without notable activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 bbls., in lots, at $29 50@$30, closing at about $30 for Western Mess, $32 50@$32 75 for City Mess, $26 50@$28 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $24 50@$26 for Prime to Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Also 500 bbls. Prime Mess, seller December and first half of January, on private terms. Cutmeats are quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 125 pkgs. at 14⅛c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 18c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 19c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon has been depressed and declining; sales have been reported of 160 boxes, chiefly ice-cured, at 16¼c.@16½c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy at from 13¼c.@13c. for City, ₩ lb. Lard has been in light request at declining prices; sales have been reported of 250 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 16¼c.@19½c. for Poor No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17½c.@17¾c. for City, and 17¼c.@17½c. for Good to Prime Steam ₩ lb. Also 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller January, on private terms. Beef is dull at former rates; sales 130 bbls., in lots, at $11@$14 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess and $3 50@$6 50 for inferior grades barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef continues quiet to-day, including New Prime Mess at $26@$28, and India Mess at $30@$32 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been in less demand at from $16@$25 for Old, and $33 for New ₩ bbl.; sales 70 bbls., in lots. Butter is in very moderate demand at previous rates. We quote: State, common to prime, 30c.@45c.; Fancy, 46c.@50c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@38c. ₩ lb. The receipts to-day were 2,201 pkgs. Cheese continues in moderate request at from 15c.@19c., as the extremes, for Common to Choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 5,051 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been dull and quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 537 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at from 11c.@12½c., chiefly on the basis of 11c.@11½c. for fair to good refining; and 91 boxes of Havana at 12c.@12c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in limited demand, at from 13¾c.@15½c. ₩ lb. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in raw Sugars, since Nov. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Nov. 1, 1869	77,442	105,718	118,544	658
Receipts since Nov. 1	833		32,932	
Total	78,235	105,718	148,476	658
Sales since Nov. 1	3,150	4,563		75
Stock this day, Nov. 4, 1869	75,076	101,151	148,476	583
Stock Nov. 5, 1868	42,581	83,908	27,302	[illegible]
Stock Nov. 5, 1867	37,082	43,337	17,302	66
Stock Nov. 5, 1866	48,401	54,536	23,641	

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c., mainly at 11c.@11½c.; also 23,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and quoted down to $1 13½@$1 15 ₩ gallon, with sales reported of 370 bbls. against receipts of 648 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather stronger on a moderate movement. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,700 bales Cotton, part by sail, on private terms, but mainly by steam, at ¾d.@7-16d. ₩ lb.; 25,000 bushels Wheat at 9d., by sail, and 8¼d.@8½d., closing firmly at 8¾d., by steam, ₩ lb., and 40 boxes Cheese on private terms. For Glasgow, by steam, 1,350 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10¼d. ₩ bushel. For a port in the United Kingdom, a bark, of 221 tons capacity, from Wilmington, with Rosin, at 5s. ₩ 280 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at 7s. ₩ bbl.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by David W. Lewis, Commission Merchant.

BUTTER.

The market has lower tendencies. Strictly fancy dairies and choice fresh-made Fall Butter are inquired for, and can be sold at quotations. Seconds and common Butter cannot be sold unless holders break on the price. We quote:

Fine Fall State Butter	45@48
Delaware, Chenango, &c., Dairies	40@45
Lewis, Jefferson, Oneida, &c., Dairies	40@41
Welsh, in lots	37@40
Western, August crop and old stock	25@32
Western, fresh make	30@35
Roll Butter, in cloths	30@35

CHEESE.

With gold at 28, shippers cannot operate at present prices, and the market is very tame—something as Bro. Pier once remarked of hops, "very firm, but no sales." We drop quotations ½c. We quote:

Prime New Factories, Firsts	18 @18¼
Factories, Seconds	17½@18
Private Dairies, Firsts	16½@18
Private Dairies, Ordinary	16 @17
Skimmed Cheese	12 @13

EGGS.

There has been good demand all the week, and with light receipts prices have ruled higher, and at the close are firm, and the market bare of stock. We quote:

Jersey, State, and Pennsylvania, ₩ dozen	38@40
Western, per express, ₩ dozen	36@38
Western, per freight, ₩ dozen	34@36
Egg Oats, ₩ bushel	—@60

POULTRY.

Receipts have been liberal and prices have been easier. Prime stock sells quick and at our outside quotations. If shippers will follow the following directions in regard to dressing and packing, they will find their business much more profitable: Keep from food twenty-four hours before killing; heads off; pull skin over the bone, tie and trim neatly. The intestines or crop should not be drawn. Torn skin injures appearance and knocks down prices. Should be cold before packing, but are better if got to market without being frozen. Clean rye straw is best; but clean oat or wheat straw will do to pack in. Nice clean boxes holding from 150 to 200 lbs. are preferable to barrels. We quote:

Turkeys, ₩ lb.	20@—
Fowls, ₩ lb.	15@18
Ducks, ₩ lb.	20@22
Geese, ₩ lb.	13@15
Chickens, ₩ lb.	17@20

GAME.

Pigeons and Patridges are easier. Grouse and Quail are scarce, in good demand, and higher. All the Venison arriving this week has been in good order, and has sold quick at 21c.@23c. At the close 25c. is asked. We quote:

Grouse, ₩ pair	$1 12@$1 25
Partridges, ₩ pair	1 00@ 1 50
Woodcock, ₩ pair	75@ —
Pigeons, stall fed, ₩ doz.	2 00@ 2 25
Venison, saddles	22@ 23
Quail, per dozen	3 25@ 3 50

BEANS.

There has been good demand for home trade. Receipts have been light, and the market is higher and firm. We quote:

Marrows, ₩ bushel, 62 lbs.	$3 10@$3 25
Mediums, ₩ bushel, 62 lbs.	2 70@ 2 90
Pea, ₩ bushel, 62 lbs.	2 90@ —
Kidneys, ₩ bushel, 62 lbs.	2 80@ 3 00

SEEDS.

We note the arrival of some lots of New Clover. We quote:

Clover, ₩ lb.	$0 12@$0 13
Timothy, ₩ bushel	—@ 4 00
Flaxseed, ₩ bushel	2 45@ 2 50

BUCKWHEAT sells quick at $1 25 ₩ cwt.

DRIED FRUITS.

Apples are in fair demand, and about ½ cent higher. The balance of the list is in good supply and not much wanted. We quote:

Apples, State	None.
Apples, Ohio	None.
Apples, Southern, new	7½@ 8½
Dried Peaches, 1869, peeled	18@ 20
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, halves	8@ 10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, quarters	7@ 8
Blackberries, ₩ lb.	12@ 13
Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb.	35@ —

GREEN FRUITS.

Apples are in good demand and very firm. Pears are about done arriving, and prices are nominal. Cranberries are in demand and firm. We quote:

Apples—Selections, ₩ bbl.	$4 50@$5 00
Golden Sweet, ₩ bbl.	3 50@ 4 00
Mixed Lots, ₩ bbl.	4 00@ 4 25
Common, ₩ bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Pears—Seckel, ₩ bbl.	15 00@ —
Cooking, ₩ bbl.	6 00@ 8 00
Cranberries, ₩ bbl.	10 00@12 00

POTATOES.

The supply is large and prices favor the buyer. We quote:

Peach Blows—White, ₩ bbl.	$1 50@$1 62
Peach Blows—Red, ₩ bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Prince Albert, ₩ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Buckeye, ₩ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Jackson White, ₩ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Monitor, ₩ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX. Characters by Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mme. Cellini, Messrs. Ronconi, Habelmann, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
THE HEIR AT LAW. Leading characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Wyndham, Stoddart, Miss Louisa Moore and Mrs. Sefton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lisa Weber.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mr. George Clarke.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. Evening—FLICK FLOCK. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CADGER, and BUSY BOB, (Pantomime.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

STEINWAY HALL,
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. W. H. MILBURN. Subject—"What a Blind Man Saw in Paris."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition........ $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition........ 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum........ [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum........ [illegible]
Two copies, one year........ [illegible]
Ten copies, one year........ [illegible]
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........ 2
Five copies, one year........ [illegible]
Ten copies, one year........ 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year........ 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Madrid dispatch says Admiral TOPETE insists on tendering his resignation as a Cabinet officer, but the Regent declines to accept it. A new Cabinet may become necessary. The Cortes has again adjourned.

The contemplated meeting between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy, according to a London dispatch, is to take place in the latter part of this month, at Brindisi, in Italy.

The French Empress has arrived at the Mediterranean terminus of the Suez Canal.

The Emperor of Austria arrived in Greece yesterday, and was received at the Piræus by the King.

A party of priests and others returning recently from a land meeting near Cavan, Ireland, were attacked and beaten so that one of them died. A verdict of murder was returned by the Coroner's jury against seven Orangemen who were implicated in the assault.

The financial budget before the Prussian Diet proposes a sinking fund to reduce the debt one per cent. per annum, and the conversion of the loans to four and a half per cent. rentes.

Another battle between the Dalmatians and the Austrian troops is announced, in which the former were defeated after four hours' fighting.

On the subject of the Ecumenical Council the Rome correspondent of the London *Post* says that the definition of the Assumption of the Virgin will not be opposed, but that the erection into a dogma of the necessity for the temporal power is not considered possible. The liberal Bishops may advise making terms with the King of Italy, so that appointments may be made without destruction to nationality. The Syllabus will not be abrogated, and the Bishops will probably be asked to sanction it by open adhesion, and to explain the obscure portions. The Pope alone will have the initiative in everything. Beyond the above points the business before the Council will consist mainly of questions of internal discipline.

The boiler of the British gunboat *Thistle*, while on a trial trip off Sheerness, England, yesterday, exploded, killing two men and severely injuring eight others.

Electoral meetings have been held in various localities in Paris at which the interference of the Police was not in any case deemed necessary.

A dispatch from London dated at midnight, last night, announces the death of GEORGE PEABODY, at his residence in that city, at 11:30 o'clock.

GENERAL.

Advices from Hayti and San Domingo are to the effect that General CHEVALIER, SALNAVE'S Secretary of War, had been compelled to raise the siege of Jacmel, by the advance of General BRICE'S revolutionary forces on Port-au-Prince. BRICE had previously captured Miragoane. The Dominican revolutionists were inactive near Azua. Rumors of the sale of San Domingo to the United States were gaining strength in the island.

JOHN C. HALLEY, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Oakland, Cal., it is said, is a defaulter, and is supposed to have sailed from San Francisco by the last Panama steamer. The deficit in his accounts is only $1,000.

Oregon has been visited by heavy rains recently.

A party of forty "regulators," near Prestonville, Ky., went to the house of M. J. MADDOX and demanded his surrender with the negroes who worked for him. He refused, and the ruffians began firing on the house. After a protracted fight the assailants were driven off.

PETER FREDON, while lying under an arch in the furnace at Poughkeepsie, yesterday morning, was scalded by the opening of a blow-off cock, the engineer being unaware of the presence of the unfortunate man. The flesh was stripped off him in some places, and he died in four hours.

At the Charlestown Navy Yard, yesterday, three hundred mechanics and laborers were discharged. A reduction was made in every department.

Governor WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, contradicts the report that ten and a half millions Louisiana State bonds had been issued without being recorded. He adds that all bonds issued by him were authorized by law and have been properly recorded and the interest promptly paid.

The buildings of the Western Pacific Railway at Stockton, Cal., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

The difficulty in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago has been settled by a compromise by which Dr. LORD continues in the Chair of Divinity, Mr. MCCORMICK is released from paying $25,000 claimed to be due to the school, and the three directors of Dr. LORD'S party resign to give place to three agreeable to both parties.

The United States steamer *Benicia* will sail from the Portsmouth Navy Yard for the West Indies on the last of this month.

D. B. WHITE has been appointed Assessor of the Fourth Virginia District, and GEORGE M. ROSS for the Second Tennessee District.

The colored population of Baltimore yesterday celebrated the anniversary of emancipation with great display. An address was delivered in the afternoon by Bishop WAYMAN, and a ball was given in the evening in Douglass Hall.

A steam fire engine, the engine house, hose carriage and other property belonging to the Fire Department at Nashua, N. H., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The circumstance is regarded with suspicion, as there was much dissatisfaction felt with the location of the engine house.

The woolen mills of JOSEPH ELLIS & CO., near Brantford, Ont., were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss $100,000; insurance $40,000.

SMITH TAYLOR, a citizen of Auburn, N. Y., aged 70, was instantly killed on Wednesday by a freight train running over him.

Two little girls, aged 6 and 4 years, children of NATHAN DOWRY, Harwich, Mass., were burned to death in the fire which destroyed their house, during the temporary absence of their parents.

The Baptist Sunday School Convention, in session at St. Louis yesterday, adopted resolutions expressing a desire to unite the denomination throughout the country in coöperative Sunday School work, and to establish a Sunday School teachers' paper, to be printed weekly.

LOCAL.

Two sessions of the Evangelical Alliance were held yesterday at the church in Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. Addresses were delivered by Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, Dr. MCCOSH, Rev. Mr. HALL and other gentlemen on the necessity of a great Protestant World's Conference, to be held in New-York next Autumn, for which object over $6,000 was collected at the meetings.

The report of the managers of the American Institute Fair submitted last evening, shows a net profit of $21,000. This is the largest success had at any similar Fair of the Institute hitherto.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday recommended to Congress the establishment of a semi-monthly mail between San Francisco and China and Japan. The report of the Committee on frauds and corruption in the management of the State canals, recommending the collection of testimony to enable the Citizens' Association to prosecute the guilty parties, was adopted.

The "medical" women of this City propose forming an association for their own benefit, where they can interchange their views and promote their interests. Preliminary steps are now being taken toward its organization.

We print elsewhere our Havana correspondence, dated Oct. 30. The decree relating to freedom of worship in the Isle of Cuba, and the latest news, only hinted at by telegrams already printed in the TIMES, are part of the letter.

The famed Jumel will case yesterday came before the Supreme Court, Circuit, Judge BARNARD presiding, when the defendants' counsel announced that they were ready to proceed to trial. Counsel for the plaintiffs claimed that the action had been removed from the State to the Federal Court, in pursuance of the act of Congress of 1867, which provides that a removal may be had in cases where, "from prejudice or local interest," justice cannot be fairly administered. Judge BARNARD held that he had jurisdiction of the action, and dismissed the complaint.

The case of The People of this State *vs.* The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, which has been instituted for the purpose of compelling the Company to remove their long pier from the river, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court General Term. No decision was rendered.

The Lost Judiciary Article—Moral Responsibility of the Bar.

We believe the Judiciary article of the proposed new Constitution was lost on Tuesday mainly through the indifference or hostility of Republicans; and that this indifference or hostility was mainly the fault, as we have intimated once or twice before, of the Bar. The Bar of this City, which knows most of the evils of the present system, and suffers most from them, has got into a convenient way of shifting the whole responsibility on the shoulders of the people. It knows that a large number of the Judges are outrageously corrupt; that they not only take bribes and extort blackmail from suitors, but are rapidly debauching the lawyers, and especially the younger lawyers, by references, and "allowances," and barefaced favoritism; that the profession has already been reduced to such a condition that the more respectable members express themselves doubtfully as to the possibility of an honest man's continuing in it much longer, or allowing his sons to go into it; that there are certain Courts into which they dare not take certain causes; that legal knowledge or skill every year counts for less and less in the conduct of business, and that the poison of this corruption is rapidly extending itself through all branches of business and all relations of life. Nevertheless, they resolutely refuse to make any attempt at reform. Some say, unblushingly, that the reason why they won't move is that it would injure their own business; but the majority fall back on the plea that reform must come from the people, and that the Bar, being but a handful, can do nothing.

The fact is, however, that on all that relates to the administration of justice, public opinion either is, or may be and ought to be, moulded by the lawyers. This is not only true of this country, but of every country in which there is a Government of laws and not of men. The public wants justice, and desires that it should be administered without sale, denial or delay; but in all that relates to the machinery of justice, the mode of selecting the Judges, their qualifications and tenure of office and manner of discharging their duties, and the code of procedure, laymen are in the main willing to be and are guided by lawyers. They do not and cannot hope enough to successfully gainsay them or get without them; and in our opinion the rapid advance of judicial corruption in this City, to its present alarming stage, has been due to what we cannot help calling the guilty silence of the Bar. Early and energetic action on its part would have roused the people into action before the evil had grown so large and familiar as to plunge the best men into despair and reduce the worst to apathy or indifference.

It is all very well to say that the corruption of the Judiciary is confined to the City. We deny it most emphatically. It is ridiculous to pretend that a disease of this sort, once it takes hold of a community, can be confined by county lines. It is sure to spread, and it has spread. We say that there are now as bad Judges in the country districts as any in the City. Their number we admit, is small, but it is increasing and will increase; and we assert, moreover, that the opposition to any change in the mode of appointing Judges, and to their tenure of office, on the part of the country districts, comes not so much from the people as from the lawyers, and especially the younger lawyers. In the Constitutional Convention it was the latter who most strenuously opposed all change, the reason being that they all want a chance of being elected to the Bench themselves. In the country a Judgeship is, what it has ceased to be in the City, a social distinction, and the salary is sufficiently large to tempt even the most flourishing country practitioners. The members of the Bar, therefore, are opposed to any change which would cut off their chances of a turn on the Bench, and we may be sure that would-be Judges among them are not neglecting the arts by which nominations are secured. The effect of these arts on the judicial character of a man who has successfully cultivated them before mounting the Bench, we need not here describe.

At the election on Tuesday the effect of the indifference or remissness of the legal profession was well shown. A few of them held a meeting at Albany some weeks ago, and issued a rather feeble address to the people of the State, recommending the adoption of the Judiciary article of the new Constitution, but it naturally attracted little or no attention. The profession in this City kept as quiet as mice. They, it is true, or rather a few of them, nominated Judge CLERKE, but in an obscure and uncertain way, so that not one voter in a hundred ever heard of it, and probably two-thirds of the City lawyers would have turned pale at the bare suggestion of publicly supporting him. The Ring met CLERKE'S supporters very dexterously by nominating Judge BRADY for CLERKE'S place. This enabled it to neutralize the effect of the little that some members of the Bar had said about CLERKE'S honesty,—for was not BRADY as honest, and at least as learned, and was not his judicial record at least as pure? It also thus furnished an excuse to the more corrupt Republican politicians for voting for and even working and cheating for the Ring candidate, because the remote effects of BRADY'S election were not known to the general public, and nothing was done to call attention to them by the Bar. BRADY'S election is not in reality an election, but the translation of a Judge from one Court to another at the bidding of the Ring; thus creating a vacancy in the Common Pleas, which the Ring will be able to fill without submitting anything to the popular vote. It will send the name of its man to Governor HOFFMAN, and he will put him on the Bench, without having to defend his qualifications before the electors. The thing is now all but accomplished, and a more dexterous thing the Ring has never done, for it has accomplished a piece of knavery with all the honors usually attaching to honesty and integrity.

The Bar, we understand, is laying more closely than ever the flattering unction to its soul that things will begin to improve as soon as they reach the lowest point; and that in the meantime there is nothing to be done but let the Bench run down as fast as possible; the individual members of the profession, in the meantime, making as much money as they can, and keeping on as good terms as possible with judicial knaves. There are, in fact, scores, if not hundreds, of lawyers who attend church every Sunday, and take the Communion too, who have done, during the week, what little was in their power to cover up the wickedness of the bad Judges—who have looked on their frauds with sealed lips, or winked at their spoliation of the poor, and even shared in the division of what they knew to be neither fees, nor costs, but brute prey,—the prey of men compared to whom the poor burglar is respectable. A more despicable trade than the practice thus pursued it would not be easy to find.

The Republican Party in the City and the State.

It cannot be too distinctly understood that the responsibility for Tuesday's defeat rests with Republicans outside of the City. In the City the party did its duty: there were unity, energy, and a success which is manifest in a largely reduced Democratic majority. The apathy and indifference which ended in disaster attached mainly to our country friends.

The improvement in the City vote was a direct consequence of the altered condition of the party here. So long as it was divided and disorganized effective effort was impossible. With two Committees, each claiming to represent a section of the party, and each jealous of, if not hostile, to the other, there could be no general or hearty party action. A supposed antagonism of interest gave rise to intrigue and unfriendly feeling; and these again alienated respectable Republicans, who left the management of the party to men having scanty claims to public confidence. Continual defeat was in these circumstances inevitable. The Democrats had everything their own way. They organized "repeaters" and manipulated the ballot boxes with impunity.

But matters have undergone a radical change. There are no longer rival Republican Committees. The terms of the union recently effected, and ratified by the Syracuse Convention, have been carried out in good faith. Coöperation has taken the place of antagonism; intelligent, earnest effort has succeeded indifference and disgust. The result we saw on Tuesday. For the first time in years, the "repeaters" were held in check by agencies employed by the Republican Committee. Numbers who had registered were deterred from voting; others who did vote were arrested; and though judicial authority was at hand in the interest of Tammany, the general effect was wholesome. The Democratic vote fell short of the registration, and more than twenty thousand short of the vote of last year.

A Republican gain of nearly twenty-one thousand is, then, the first product of the party's reorganization in the City, and the best evidence of what the party may be expected to achieve in future contests. The work of breaking down the Tammany majority is but begun. The means employed were necessarily defective: there was neither the perfect attention to registration which might be possible, nor the thoroughness in management which is desirable. Unwise nominations were made; unwise plans in some districts tolerated. But a good beginning has been made. The party has shown that it is united and prepared to exert itself. Another election, we may fairly hope, will witness more complete management, and still more stringent measures to frustrate the frauds and treachery of the Democracy. The Democratic preponderance in this City, therefore, tends downward, not upward, despite the result of Tuesday's trial.

In this fact there is a lesson which Republicans in other parts of the State may usefully remember. They formerly labored under a dispiriting consciousness that their efforts would not be sustained by their friends in the City; and there can be no doubt that the prevailing apathy this year was in many localities aggravated by the supposed hopelessness of the struggle in Tammany's domain. For this feeling no excuse now exists. The Republicanism of the City has shown that it is united and alive to its responsibilities; it is healthy and strong; and the gain of Tuesday will stimulate it to increased exertion. If the country Republicans will put forth their strength with the same zeal, the reign of the Democracy in the State will not be long.

The True Way to Encourage Native Industries.

State Fairs and commercial Conventions are becoming much more common than ever they were before, and we regard the circumstance as one of the most promising of all the "signs of the times." The special industries of each district are brought into prominence, and the inventor or the ingenious artisan enlarges his opportunities of finding profitable markets.

The first exhibition which Virginia has been able to arrange since the war is now open. It does credit to the enterprise of the projectors, and will bring money from other parts into Richmond; for there is not only Northern competition, but many visitors from a distance. We are rather sorry to hear that some "domestic champagne" is among the commodities offered for sale, for there was quite as much of that in the market before as was good for the health of a confiding public.

The recent Convention at Louisville was of somewhat more extended importance, and this fact was recognized by General GRANT in the few remarks he made to the delegation which waited on him. Purely sectional differences were ignored at the Convention, and the President expressed a hope, which he has done his full part toward rendering a reality, that this good feeling would "extend and permeate throughout the entire Union, until every vestige of bitterness or unkindness should forever be eradicated." He also avowed the belief that the South would in a few years be richer than at any previous time in her history. It is quite certain that her own efforts to extend her commerce, and foster her industries, will do much toward justifying this anticipation.

One personal point in the President's remarks will not surprise our readers, although the "enlightened Democrats" may rejoice over it:

"As to his second term, he could assure General WALBRIDGE he felt now very much as he did at West Point in his cadet days, when he counted every month with eagerness to get out of his position. He had not sought his present position, as everybody knew."

The President has done his duty through evil and good report, and if he is anxious to be out of office, we may be sure that it is not because he is tired of serving the public. He has received scant courtesy from his political opponents, but the people at large only think the more highly of him when he is attacked by the advocates of dishonesty and repudiation.

Improving the Indians.

"What to do with the Indian" has become a pressing problem, now that civilization has found a grand highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, along which already pours a mighty stream of travel and traffic. Our new and intimate relations with the red men will no longer suffer us to continue our Podsnappish policy of "waiving them nay." So long as there were vast untenanted, uncultivated regions of the continent to which the Government could transfer the Indians,—beyond the bounds of travel and trade,—our fathers solved the Indian problem by simply moving the savages themselves out of the way. But there is no longer now—or very soon will no longer be—any "out of the way" to banish them to. The westward tide of commerce and civilization has met an eastward tide from the Pacific, and the two are now broadening over the vast region where the Indian once was substantially his own master. The conflicts between the red men and the white, already bloody, will be likely to grow more bitter, as the weaker goes gradually to the wall. Here and there, as now in Montana, the red men threaten to drive the whites from the Territory. We know very well that they can do nothing of the kind; but the difficulty is in their thinking they can do so. We cannot afford, for lack of a definite Indian policy, to imperil the lives of our own frontier people.

In answer to the question, "What to do with the Indian?" the Western pioneers and [illegible] promptly and decisively, "Exterminate him!" and the London *Times* admits that this is, though a disagreeable, yet a probable and an excusable upshot of the problem. Fortunately, however, for the red men, fortunately also for the white, and fortunately for our national honor, this "remedy" for the Indian evils is gradually dropping from the range of possibilities. The present Administration came into power with different ideas on the Indian question from any that had preceded it—ideas less sentimental, but more humane. They were the ideas of our army officers, who are familiar with Indian character, and whose view is, in brief, to treat hostile tribes with severity, friendly tribes with generosity, and all with perfect frankness, honesty and justice. As "extremes meet," what was more natural than for the "Quakers," or friends of peace, to coalesce with the soldiers, or "men of wrath," in this matter!

At all events, the coalition was made, and thus far the troops have had the hearty coöperation of the Friends in efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. The recommendations of the Quakers to the Indian Bureau, which we noticed yesterday, are evidently based on the grand idea of altering the status of the Indian from that of an enemy or outlaw to that of an American citizen. Such, for example, are these:

"Industrial schools for the education of all the children.

Teaching the English language, prominently, in order to qualify them for citizenship.

That the Indians be supplied liberally with teams and tools to break up all their prairie lands, haul timber and lumber to build houses, work their land and perform all their work, which it is necessary to do on their farms, and have competent, judicious persons for a time to encourage them therein, and give them the needful instructions."

Evidently the design of these provisions is to make the Indian an object not for extermination, but for respect—to raise him, in time, to the full grade of citizenship, and to add him as an element to our nationality.

It is a striking experiment, and one whose results can hardly be forecast on mere theory. What we know is that the Administration and the Friends have thus far been in accord, and that any reasonable scheme which the latter propose will have a fair opportunity for trial.

The New-Jersey Murders.

There was a time when a double murder like that which was committed on the banks of the Hudson last Tuesday, would have sent a painful shock throughout the community. Whether we have become too much accustomed to such events to be startled by them any longer, or whether the sacredness of human life is no longer regarded as it once was, it is quite clear that even a murder of the most horrible kind fails to excite any unusual attention. The publications which issue indecent engravings, fit only to illustrate the obscenity lately put forward under a flimsy pretext in the Sunday number of a morning journal, will doubtless give disgusting pictures of the murder at Bombay Hook. It is not improbable that papers of greater pretensions will indulge their readers with likenesses of the murdered persons, and accurate drawings of their wounds. But this pandering to morbid and vicious tastes is not even intended to cause the most fearful of all crimes to be regarded with abhorrence. It merely familiarizes ill-regulated minds with crime in its worst aspects, and renders a desperate notoriety attractive rather than hideous.

There is no element of mystery connected with the Palisades murder out of which additional fascination can be wrought by profligate writers. A man of a jealous disposition and ungovernable temper—for such is the character JOHN DICKEY appears to have borne—becomes a cowardly assassin in a moment of rage. His own story is that he missed his wife from his side one night, and upon going down stairs found her with a boarder named COLQUHOUN, who lived in the house. Another boarder, named MOONEY, was also in the room at the time, and tried to prevent DICKEY from entering. The husband instantly shot COLQUHOUN, as he lay on the floor, and then fired at his wife. COLQUHOUN was killed on the spot, but the wife survived long enough to make a statement which, corroborated as it is by other evidence, completely discredits DICKEY'S story.

The case thus altered is as follows: On Monday night the two boarders reached DICKEY'S house at about 11 o'clock. Their knocking at the door aroused Mrs. DICKEY, who got out of bed, put on a few clothes and went down to let the men in. They asked for some food, and she placed it before them on a table. MOONEY sat down at one side of the table, COLQUHOUN at the other, and Mrs. DICKEY stood by the chimney. They were scarcely seated when MOONEY, whose back was toward the door, heard some one enter, and at the same moment COLQUHOUN cried out, in a supplicating tone, "Don't do that!" Mrs. DICKEY moved nervously from the chimney. COLQUHOUN rushed from his chair, and then MOONEY saw DICKEY fire at him, wounding him in the face. Had COLQUHOUN been in the position the husband declared he was when he fired, he could scarcely have received the shot in his face. MOONEY rushed from the house, and DICKEY completed his work by shooting his wife.

This version of the story is confirmed by one of the daughters of the murdered woman. She states that her mother and father went to bed at 10 o'clock, and had been there about an hour when the boarders came home. Her mother "was down stairs *a little while*," when her father got up, and directly afterward she heard a shot. It is evident from this that the poor woman was only a few minutes with the lodgers; and another circumstance which confirms her statement is that the next morning some bread and meat were found upon the table, untouched. She had spread the supper, but DICKEY came down before anyone had time to touch it. It is a shocking feature in the narrative that the murdered wife lay all night upon the floor without receiving any attention, and that no medical man came to her until she was dead. She might as well have been in the heart of Africa. The unhappy creature suffered great agony, and a neighbor came in and "turned her over three times." That was all the "Christian charity" or help she received. She had been a "temperate, quiet and hard-working woman," the mother of seven children. The murderer, her husband, has twice attempted violence against his fellow workmen, and is said to have been a confirmed drunkard. Such, then, is another dark page in the "short and simple annals of the poor." Unbridled passion has once more led to a cruel and dastardly crime, and it remains to be seen whether the law will be vindicated, or whether this double murder is merely destined to provide a companion for REAL in his excursions in search of pleasure. We have some faith in the law as administered in New-Jersey.

The Usury Law.

A bill has passed its second reading in the Tennessee Assembly, providing in its first section—

"That hereafter it shall be lawful to contract for any rate of interest, provided that the rate of interest be in writing, and expressed in the face of the instrument creating the principal debt or obligation."

This, in effect, abolishes the restrictions upon business imposed by laws of usury.

We hope the same matter will soon receive similar attention at the hands of the New-York Legislature. The Usury law of our State, aside from the injury that always results to public morals when the occasions of ordinary business require the evasion of a statute, creates certain opportunities for swindling that without it would never exist. As men must and will borrow when in need, at any price required, the lender, to avoid the risk of usury, generally takes from the borrower a bill of sale of the property hypothecated. The borrower is thus compelled to take a risk which he cannot recover in law. The lender has become the owner of his property, and may, if so disposed, pass it away. In loans upon stocks and bonds such occurrences frequently take place, resulting in a sort of demoralization of the lenders, who, protected by law, make the risks of a fluctuating market an excuse for selling the securities. There are many parties who not only think such practices no wrong, but even defend them as right,—selling the securities pledged with them, at whatever times or prices they choose; merely considering that as a matter of honor they hold themselves responsible for the return of similar values, when the loan expires. In a recent suit in a Brooklyn Court, it was shown that a party, to evade the Usury law, gave a deed for real estate worth $100,000 for a loan of $10,000, taking an agreement from the lender to deed back the property at the expiration of a year for $12,500. Before the year expired the lender, having thus become the owner, sold the property for $65,000; and the sale being valid, all the Court could do for the unfortunate borrower, whose property had thus been sacrificed, was to give judgment against the lender for the difference between the loan and the $65,000.

With all the talk of labor organizations in New-York about corrupt politicians, they seem to fail when their announced principles are put to the test. They remain given over to the very politicians whom they denounced before election day. Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG was the chosen nominee of the Labor Union of which he is President, and one would have thought would have received their full vote, for the reason that he represents the interests of labor, and is opposed to the Ring. But he fell largely behind his ticket. The shining *Star* of this City—a paper whose able advocacy of the rights of workingmen, and sensible advice, have made it trusted and popular among them—justly calls attention to this mortifying feature of Mr. YOUNG'S campaign, and tells the Labor Union that it cannot afford to rest under the stigma that it is responsible for. Intelligent workingmen can hardly fail to indorse this opinion.

The indecent reporter and the "interviewer" have both found pretty good markets for their wares lately, and it would be hard to decide which had done most to degrade journalism. General BUTLER has given an independent opinion of the interviewer. "If God ever made a nuisance," said he the other day to one of these worthies, "the interviewing reporter is one, and you can make a personal application of the statement if you want to." This was emphatic, but General BUTLER never minces his words—as the crowd he addressed before the City Hall three or four years ago may perhaps remember. The concoctor of obscenity is, however, extinguishing the interviewer. The beauty of the "profession" of journalism is that nothing injures it—not even the deliberate attempt to force a paper into notice by publishing ribaldry which might well summon a blush to the cheek of the most depraved.

The number of accidents in the streets has of late greatly increased. A good deal of building work is going on, and Pat, who does the best part of it, very naturally takes the sidewalk to be his own property. The Police do all in their power to confirm that delusion. Pat therefore, lets his bricks and mortar fall round about in a shower, and the passers by are often carried off with bleeding heads. To be sure it would be easy to prevent this by putting up a few boards, so as to catch the *débris* from above. But why take the trouble? As a contemporary very well says, let people look out for themselves. Houses must be built, and in these quick days what matters the loss of a life or two? People are too particular, and the grumblers especially are growing fastidious. The papers yesterday made a fuss because "a young woman was knocked down insensible in Second-avenue." Well, then, she shouldn't have been there. Again: "Edward O'Skelton's nose was almost severed from his face by a falling brick in Duane-street." If a man cannot take better care of his nose he clearly does not deserve to have one at all. Is it not obvious that the poor builders are being abused without a cause?

It is said that Captain WASHINGTON, who is accused of taking his steamer past the drowning passengers of the *Stonewall* without offering them any help, has written a letter to clear himself. If he can prove that he was innocent of an act of cruelty which amounts to a crime, we shall be happy to record the fact. But the subject must be properly inquired into. Stories of the same kind have been a little too common of late to allow of this one being "hushed up." The custom of looking with cold-blooded indifference on a sinking ship and a distressed crew would be something quite new in our naval annals, and no true American sailor would ever fall into it. But spurious ones might. At any rate, let us have a thorough investigation of this *Stonewall* business. The local authorities at St. Louis must be quite competent to decide whether we are to look on this Captain WASHINGTON as an unjustly accused man, or as a disgrace to his cloth and calling.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL has wisely declined to offer himself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. When he was in Parliament he disappointed his friends, and afforded another proof that the strife of politics is ill-suited to the philosophic temperament. His real influence for good is exercised through his works, and as his election to Parliament put an end for the time to his literary labors, the public lost much in one way and gained nothing in the other. Since his defeat at the last election he has resumed his studies, and published some comments on public affairs which have attracted far more attention than all his speeches. When his voice was only heard amid the din and tumult of party strife, people ceased to listen to it with respect. The notes of passion in it—and Mr. MILL was too much in earnest to preserve entire imperturbability—distressed his admirers, and caused his enemies to pronounce him a failure. It is, therefore, to be hoped that he will not be induced to depart from his present determination.

The foreign residents in Havana, many of whom are wealthy, and to whom the trade of Cuba owes much of its activity, have as a rule held aloof from the dissensions by which the island has suffered. But in spirit they are faithful to the cause of law and order. And—which is of importance in forming an estimate of the still remaining elements of trouble—they have faith in the power of the Government to triumph completely. A recent movement on their part to form a foreigners' constabulary force at Havana gave occasion for an address to the Captain-General, in which it is stated there are Cubans abroad who have imposed upon other nations, and that they, the framers of the address, wish their opinion to be understood. We think we have heard something like this before. It is all very well to excite sympathy for struggles for freedom, and for Americans to feel it. But the truth must be told at last, even to the discomfiture of the Cuban "irreconcilables." They refuse to accept reforms contingent only on their submission, preferring continued incendiarism and bloodshed.

Certainly this new discovery of Dr. LORENSO Y CARMO'S will be the means of rectifying many individual grievances, and settling a variety of social problems. He can put one man's head on another man's shoulders—a transposition which must a little confuse identity, but to which people who are not satisfied with their present structure would be very willing to submit. Some could lose nothing by risking a change of heads. We might even make arrangements, by wholesale and retail, for the sale or hire of exceptionally good heads, or accomplish the proverbially impossible task of "putting an old head on young shoulders." Instead of using hair dye for disguising the *capitis nives* we might change the head itself for one a few years younger. But this is not all. We are assured that "human beings dissatisfied with their sex may, under the benevolent system of Dr. LORENSO Y CARMO, repair the error of their origin." Admirable discovery! One of the first results of it would be to disperse the "woman's rights" party, for every dissatisfied woman could assign her own place in nature. It is the millennium which Dr. LORENSO announces. We only hope his process may be shortened. It took him three months to transpose one head. By that time the owner must surely have forgotten whose it was—whether the body was originally his, or the head, and which he considered the most useful article, and whether he was really himself or somebody else. Perhaps after all Dr. LORENSO has only had a nightmare.

The statistical report of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, just issued, gives in brief form some valuable information on that branch of industry and production. The report is based upon returns from 90 per cent. of all the spinning machinery in the country, and a few additional estimates. It appears that 788 Northern mills used 767,512 bales for spinning, and 108 Southern mills used 64,398 bales. This shows a reduction, as compared with last year, of 65,446 and 12,500 bales, respectively. The total crop of 1868-9 is definitely stated at 2,286,467 bales. The Association says further, that the supply to the world for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869, was insufficient at the low range of prices for that year; but the higher price caused a falling off in consumption the following year. The result has been a loss to manufacturers, since the world has refused to take the production of cotton goods at prices commensurate with those of the raw material, although trade has been uninterrupted, Europe has been at peace, breadstuffs have been cheap and money abundant.

Social Science and Reform.

Last evening the Reform Club met at Plimpton Hall, and its purposes were enlarged upon by Mr. IRA B. DAVIS. He announced the alarming fact that Christianity and all human institutions thus far are a failure, and it is necessary to institute an entirely new order of things. The remedy for all the evils in government and in society, he said, was in the hands of the people. The whole nation should form a vast coöperative association, in which each individual would be equal to every other. Each should have an equal share in the government, an equal chance for labor and equal compensation for his services. In order to attain this end the first step was to abolish our representation system and submit all laws directly to the people. This was the panacea for all political corruption, and would make the Government strictly the instrument of the popular will. The second step would be the possession of all land by the Government and the employment of the people thereon, giving each an equal chance and equal pay, and providing for the helpless. The Government should also own all the schools and colleges, and undertake to furnish all the people equally with an education.

At the close of Mr. DAVIS' remarks, a proposition was made to raise a Committee to attempt the consolidation of the Social Science Society and the Reform Club. This was vigorously opposed on the ground that the purposes of the two associations would not harmonize, the former not being sufficiently advanced. It was said that the Social Science Society proposed to discuss various questions of reform in different departments of society, but this Club advocated a total reconstruction of human society on scientific principles. The plan of consolidation was abandoned.

Next Thursday evening Mrs. NORTON speaks on the Ragpickers of the City, and in two weeks Mr. ANDREWS delivers an address before the Reform Club.

Church Dedication at Harlem.

A new church, just finished by the Fourth Unitarian Society, in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, was dedicated with appropriate services last evening. Rev. T. W. CLARKE, pastor, opened the services in a short address, inviting all liberal Christians to join in making this a refuge. A hymn was then sung, which was followed by reading of the Scriptures by Rev. S. H. CAMP. The pastor then read a statement of the condition of the Society, showing that the cost of the new edifice was nearly $27,000. It is named Unity Chapel and is a very neat and commodious building. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. A. P. PUTNAM in an impressive manner, and was followed by the Dedication Hymn. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH and Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Next came the Doxology and a prayer, the services closing with the pastor's benediction. The church was well filled by a devout and attentive audience. Preparations are being made for a fair to help defraying the expenses incurred in erecting the church.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK STATE.

The Vote by Counties—Latest Reported and Estimated Majorities.

Sigel, Rep.		Nelson, Dem.	
Allegany	2000	New-York	48480
Broome	1200	Kings	5600
Cattaraugus	1600	Albany	1219
Cayuga	2000	Chemung	400
Chautauqua	3000	Clinton	300
Chenango	800	Columbia	337
Cortland	1500	Greene	300
Delaware	1000	Montgomery	181
Dutchess	100	Orange	500
Erie	388	Putnam	409
Essex	300	Queens	1500
Franklin	800	Rensselaer	251
Fulton and Hamilton	200	Richmond	786
Genesee	1000	Rockland	780
Herkimer	1100	Schenectady	110
Jefferson	1500	Schoharie	1800
Lewis	178	Seneca	450
Livingston	1100	Suffolk	100
Madison	2200	Sullivan	500
Monroe	1500	Ulster	1200
Niagara	900	Westchester	1000
Oneida	1021		
Onondaga	2000	Total	63,717
Ontario	1000		
Orleans	984		
Oswego	2300		
Otsego	2100		
St. Lawrence	6000		
Saratoga	150		
Schuyler	150		
Steuben	1500		
Tioga	250		
Tompkins	1037		
Warren	400		
Washington	1800		
Wayne	1800		
Wyoming	1400		
Yates	1000		
Total	45,872		

Miscellaneous Returns.

Complete returns of the vote in Binghamton show that for Secretary of State 1,717 votes were cast, against 3,360 last year. Sigel's majority, 273; Greeley's, 330; Chapman, for Senator, 200; Ely, for Assembly, 260; for the Constitution, 195 majority; for the Judiciary article, 365 majority; for uniform assessment, 133; and against property qualification, 105.

The majority in Erie County for Sigel is 386; for Allen over Greeley, 417. The Senatorial vote is very close, and may require the official canvass to determine it.

It is now claimed that SPRINGSTEAD, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the First District of Albany, is elected by five majority. The other three members are Democrats. The canvass in the Western District, First Ward, which was interrupted by a row with the Police on the day of the election, was completed today. The House of Assembly, as figured at Albany, stands Democrats 71, Republicans 57.

KINGS COUNTY.

The result in Brooklyn and Kings County is shown by the following tables:

	Sec. of State.		Comptr'ler.		Mayor.		Sheriff.	
Wards.	Sigel.	Nelson.	Greeley.	Allen.	Little.	Kalbfleisch.	Walter.	Cunningham.
1	377	888	381	548	351	539	419	482
2	227	1108	248	1099	200	1101	250	1028
3	588	508	588	498	588	509	998	377
4	978	920	960	969	797	915	962	712
5	568	2116	606	2100	488	2193	625	1998
6	983	2194	1068	2100	878	2277	1054	2109
7	1287	1400	1353	1341	1137	1451	1447	1201
8	419	756	414	765	364	727	490	656
9	630	1272	548	1243	446	1325	708	1068
10	1294	2113	1230	2074	1239	1982	1500	1771
11	1319	1501	1227	1483	1323	1348	1307	1322
12	319	1929	330	1909	231	1959	896	1780
13	1584	1058	1647	983	1429	1260	1613	792
14	669	1839	721	1837	367	1144	792	1726
15	1107	988	1151	923	962	1090	1364	715
16	1769	1240	1270	1567	1288	1581	2710	947
17	1342	1152	1294	1102	1250	1192	1487	928
18	550	565	589	578	446	648	749	373
19	921	597	865	664	806	755	989	444
20	1770	1036	1746	972	1535	1129	1867	752
21	1081	1128	1108	1148	950	1192	1312	749
22	680	680	686	682	630	780	516	512
Tot'l	20118	26618	20257	26503	19665	27495	23848	22617

Nelson over Sigel, 6,500; Allen over Greeley, 6,246; Kalbfleisch over Little, 6,830; Walter over Cunningham, 1,031; Walter's majority in the County, 1,269.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED.

Second Ward—Nelson, Democrat.
Fourth Ward—Kellmayer, Democrat.
Sixth Ward—Osborn, Democrat.
Eighth Ward—Foley, Democrat.
Tenth Ward—Duffy, Independent.
Twelfth Ward—Sheridan, Democrat.
Fourteenth Ward—Murphy, Democrat.
Sixteenth Ward—Wills, Republican.
Eighteenth Ward—Fletcher, Democrat.
Twentieth Ward—Harman, Republican.
Twenty-second Ward—Hall, Republican.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

First Ward—Miller, Democrat.
Third Ward—Thorne, Republican.
Fifth Ward—Clancy, Democrat.
Seventh Ward—Stewart, Republican.
Ninth Ward—McGrearty, Democrat.
Eleventh Ward—Burrows, Republican.
Thirteenth Ward—Harmon, Democrat.
Fifteenth Ward—Cunningham, Democrat.
Seventeenth Ward—Elliott, Independent.
Nineteenth Ward—Walter, Republican.
Twenty-first Ward—Weeks, Republican.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.

McLeer, (Republican,) received 21,049
Furey, (Democrat) 22,440
Majority for Furey 391

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

1. Samuel H. Frost, Democrat.
2. *James F. Pierce, Democrat.
3. *Henry C. Murphy, Democrat.
4. *William M. Tweed, Democrat.
5. *Michael Norton, Democrat.
6. *Thomas J. Creamer, Democrat.
7. *John J. Bradley, Democrat.
8. *Henry W. Genet, Democrat.
9. *William Cauldwell, Democrat.
10. *William M. Graham, Democrat.
11. George Morgan, Democrat.
12. *Francis S. Thayer, Republican.
13. *A. Bleecker Banks, Democrat.
14. Jacob Hardenburgh, Democrat.
15. Isaiah Blood, Democrat.
16. Christopher F. Norton, Democrat.
17. *Abraham X. Parker, Republican.
18. Norris Winslow, Republican.
19. Daniel B. Goodwin, Republican. (?)
20. Augustus R. Elwood, Republican.
21. William H. Brand, Republican.
22. *George N. Kennedy, Republican.
23. *John F. Hubbard, Jr., Democrat.
24. *Orlow W. Chapman, Republican.
25. William B. Woodin, Republican.
26. *Charles J. Folger, Republican.
27. Theodore L. Minier, Republican.
28. Jarvis Lord, Democrat.
29. George Bowen, Republican.
30. James Wood, Republican.
31. Loren L. Lewis, Republican. (?)
32. Allen D. Scott, Republican.

Those marked with a * were members of the last Senate. The above list contains 15 Republicans and 17 Democrats.

The Assembly.

ALBANY COUNTY.
1. S. Springstead, Rep. 3. Edw. D. Bonan, Dem.
2. T. J. Lanahan, Dem. 4. *John Tighe, Dem.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.
Charles N. Flanagan, Rep.

BROOME COUNTY.
*Wm. M. Ely, Rep.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1. Geo. H. West, Rep. 2. Stephen C. Green, Rep.

CAYUGA COUNTY.
1. Wm. H. Baker, Rep. 2. Stephen S. Hewitt, Rep.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1. *Mat. P. Bemus, Rep. 2. Orange S. Winans, Rep.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.
*Edward L. Patrick, Dem.

CHENANGO COUNTY.
Samuel L. Brown, Rep.

CLINTON COUNTY.
Daniel G. Dodge, Dem.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1. *Edward Sturges, Dem. 1. Daniel D. Barnes, Dem.

CORTLAND COUNTY.
Charles Foster, Rep.

DELAWARE COUNTY.
1. Alpheus Bolt, Rep. 2. Roman H. Gleason, Rep.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1. James A. Seward, Rep. 2. David H. Mulford, Rep.

ERIE COUNTY.
1. *Geo. J. Bamler, Dem. 4. H. B. Ransom, Dem.
2. Jas. B. Franklin, Rep. 5. Lyman Oatman, Rep.
3. A. H. Bisnom, Rep.

ESSEX COUNTY.
Clayton H. Delano, Rep.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
James H. Peirce, Rep.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
John F. Empie, Dem.

GENESEE COUNTY.
*Edward C. Walker, Rep.

GREENE COUNTY.
Hiram Van Steenburgh, Dem.

HERKIMER COUNTY.
Daniel A. Northrup, Rep.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
1. *Jay Dimick, Rep. 2. *W. W. Butterfield, Rep.

KINGS COUNTY.
1. *Hugh M. Clark, Dem. 6. Bernard Hayes, Dem.
2. *H. J. Cullen, Jr., Dem. 7. Sam. T. Maddox, Rep.
3. *Dennis O'Keefe, Dem. 8. Joseph Droll, Dem.
4. Wm. W. Mayoley, Dem. 9. *John C. Jacobs, Dem.
5. William C. Jones, Dem.

LEWIS COUNTY.
A. Posse, Dem.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
Richard Johnson, Rep.

MADISON COUNTY.
1. J. W. Merchant, Rep. 2. Leonard C. Killian, Rep.

MONROE COUNTY.
1. *Chas. S. Wright, Rep. 3. Volney P. Brown, Rep.
2. Jas. S. Graham, Rep.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
James Shanahan, Dem.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.
1. *M. C. Murphy, Tam. 12. Wm. W. Cook, Tam.
2. *Dennis Burns, Tam. 13. Rich. Flanagan, Tam.
3. *O. Cavanagh, Tam. 14. J. B. Hennessey, Tam.
4. John J. Blair, Tam. 15. *Alex. Frear, Tam.
5. *Peter Mitchell, Tam. 16. *James Irving, Tam.
6. *T. J. Campbell, Tam. 17. *G. W. Plunkett, Dem.
7. John Carey, Tam. 18. *L. D. Kiernan, Tam.
8. *M. Natchman, Tam. 19. Thos. G. Fields, Tam.
9. John M. Costa, Rep. 20. John Brown, Tam.
10. Owen Murphy, Tam. 21. *Wm. Hitchman, Tam.
11. John H. White, Rep.

NIAGARA COUNTY.
1. Lewis L. Paine, Dem. 2. Leo B. Sanborn, Rep.

ONEIDA COUNTY.
1. Samuel S. Lowery, Rep. 3. St. Pierre Jerred, Dem.
2. David M. Miner, Rep. 4. James Roberts, Rep.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.
1. Thos. G. Alvord, Rep. 3. Gustavus Sniper, Rep.
2. Nathan S. Tuft, Rep.

ONTARIO COUNTY.
1. *Henry Ray, Rep. 2. David E. Wilson, Rep.

ORANGE COUNTY.
1. J. Hallock Drake, Rep. 2. *Thomas J. Lyon, Dem.

ORLEANS COUNTY.
John Berry, Rep.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
1. D. W. C. Littlejohn, L.R. 3. John Parker, Rep.
2. Abraham Howe, Dem.

OTSEGO COUNTY.
1. James Young, Dem. 2. W. W. Snow, Dem.

PUTNAM COUNTY.
Morgan Horton, Dem.

QUEENS COUNTY.
1. *Jas. B. Pearsall, Dem. 2. F. B. Baldwin, Dem.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1. *John L. Flagg, Dem. 3. J. Thomas Davis, Rep.
2. Eugene Hyatt, Rep.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
*John Decker, Dem.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.
James H. Nelson, Dem.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1. *Geo. M. Gleason, Rep. 3. William Bradford, Rep.
2. *Julius M. Palmer, Rep.

SARATOGA COUNTY.
1. Isaiah Fuller, Dem. 2. S. Ainsworth, Dem.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
Gershom Banker, Dem.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
Silas Sweet, Dem.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.
William C. Coon, Dem.

SENECA COUNTY.
Robert B. Steele, Dem.

STEUBEN COUNTY.
1. J. G. Bennett, Dem. 2. John Davis, Dem.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.
R. D. Sleight, Dem.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
*James L. Lamoree, Dem.

TIOGA COUNTY.
John H. Deming, Rep.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
*John H. Selkreg, Rep.

ULSTER COUNTY.
1. Patrick J. Flynn, Dem. 3. Charles H. Krack, Dem.
2. A. E. Hasbrouck, Dem.

WARREN COUNTY.
G. R. Martine, Dem.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1. Thos. Stephenson, Rep. 2. *Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Rep.

WAYNE COUNTY.
1. Geo. N. Thomas, Dem. 2. John McGonigal, Rep.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1. Jas. L. Mooney, Dem. 3. *Jas. W. Husted, Rep.
2. *E. D. Lawrence, Dem.

WYOMING COUNTY.
*Marcus A. Hull, Rep.

YATES COUNTY.
Wm. T. Remer, Rep.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans 55
Democrats 65
Democratic majority 10

Those marked with a * were members of the last Assembly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Returns from 285 Towns—The Republican Majorities Increasing.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4.—The *Republican* this morning has returns from 285 Massachusetts towns, showing the following results: CLAFLIN, (Republican,) 70,199; ADAMS, (Democrat,) 48,793; CHAMBERLIN, (Labor Reform,) 12,860. Plurality for CLAFLIN, 21,399; majority for CLAFLIN, 8,454. The Senate will contain 30 Republicans, 9 Democrats and 1 Labor Reform; the House, 158 Republicans, 50 Democrats and 21 Labor Reform. Seven Representative Districts remain to be heard from.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Conservative Republicans of the Fourth District of Texas have nominated General HORACE BOUGHTON, formerly of this State, for Congress. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the valley of the Genesee. He distinguished himself early in the war as an officer of the Rochester regiment, which went to the first Bull Run 1,000 strong and came out reduced to 208. His promotion was rapid, and always secured by hard service in actual battle. He is a man of few words and of unusual judgment and force.

The Presbyterians and the Methodists of Canada observe to-day as a day of thanksgiving. The Lord Bishop of Quebec has designated Sunday, Nov. 7, as the day to be observed.

FRANCIS E. CORNWELL, who was the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth District, died at his residence in Buffalo on election day. For several weeks he had been laboring under an attack of typhoid fever, complicated with other troubles, but his death was sudden and unexpected.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Georgia State Agricultural Society will commence at Macon on the 16th inst., and continue through the week. The railroads of the country will give free return tickets to all who attend the Fair.

A free school is to be established in Georgetown, D. C., for the benefit of the children of the poor, E. M. LINTHICUM, an old and highly esteemed citizen, who died a few days ago, having left $50,000 for the purpose.

The employes of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard have given $1,000 to the widow of one of their number, who was recently killed by the explosion of a gasometer.

A Chinaman was recently bitten by a dog belonging to a white man in San Francisco, and brought the owner before the Police Court. After several witnesses had been heard, the counsel of the plaintiff offered the testimony of the Chinaman, and stated that he was compelled to prove by him that he was engaged in selling fish, and that he was the only one who could positively identify the color of the dog. The Court, however, refused to hear the testimony of the Chinaman on these vital points at that time, and took the case under advisement until that day week, to which date the case was postponed.

An Indiana paper reports that a young woman committed suicide near Lagrange, in that State, recently, by swallowing nearly the entire contents of an eight-ounce bottle of corrosive sublimate. It says, as may well be supposed, that her agony was terrible, and it adds that the girl's mother has become insane.

The Scientific crew have challenged the '70 crew for a shell race, over the usual course, for the champion flag of the Yale Navy.

The colored population of Virginia is leaving in large numbers for the South. The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that it has been so long used to Sambo in Virginia, that it parts from him with a sigh, believing that in less than a quarter of a century there will be very few of that race found in the Old Dominion.

Citizens of Newburyport, Mass., were much excited by heavy firing on Friday and Saturday evenings last, but were relieved from their apprehensions when they learned that a resident of Salisbury thus celebrated his acquittal, at a Court in Lawrence, of a charge of bigamy, which was preferred against him by a worthy spinster lady, who resided in the same house with him, and who felt scandalized at his bringing home a new wife in the place of one who had deserted him, she not being aware that he had previously obtained a divorce.

Memphis friends of Captain WASHINGTON, of the steamer *Submarine, No. 13*, claim that when he passed the wreck of the burning steamer *Stonewall*, he gave directions to his officers to stop and round to the boat on the least sign of distress; that the officers of the *Submarine* saw no persons on shore, and heard none in the water. They say that all that was left of the *Stonewall* when they passed down was the jackstaff and a portion of the wheel arms. The clerks and pilots of the *Submarine*, while at Memphis, certified to such a statement, which was sent to St. Louis to the officers of the Memphis Packet Company, requesting a suspension of public opinion until a full investigation can be had.

Minister MOTLEY has obtained for the Minnesota Historical Society a complete set of the publications of the "Record Commission" of Great Britain. The volumes, 217 in number, have already been shipped.

JOSIAH PIKE, of Portsmouth, N. H., is to be hanged at the State Prison in Concord, on Tuesday next, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. BROWN at Hampton Falls. It will be the first execution that has ever taken place at the State Prison, and the second in Merrimac County. Only twelve witnesses, besides the officers, the condemned man's relatives and his counsel, will be admitted.

W. R. SPERRY, of the Junior Class of Yale, has been awarded the Yale Literary medal over five competitors.

Mr. TIMOTHY DAKIN, of Syracuse, while present at a Republican meeting in that city on the night of election day, suddenly fell dead from heart disease. He served during the war in the One Hundred and Twenty-second New-York Volunteers and in the Ninth Artillery.

The Governor of Washington Territory, in his message to the Legislature, forcibly expresses the opinion that harbor defences are demanded there.

The New-Haven *Journal* complains of recent acts of vandalism and malicious mischief on the part of Yale students that would better become Comanche Indians. It thinks that a "little of Jailor WEBSTER's treatment would have a healthy effect, and is what is needed."

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS has written a long letter to Governor STEVENSON, of Kentucky, giving his views concerning a removal of the national capital. He opposes a removal, and asks, "Why should not Washington City run the parallel of Rome in the duration and splendor of metropolitan history?"

A lady died in Corry, Penn., on Friday, from the effects of chloroform administered by a dentist. She had been subject to heart disease.

Governor WALKER, of Virginia, begins his Thanksgiving proclamation thus: "While, during the year now drawing to a close, the blessings vouchsafed to the people of this Commonwealth may not in all respects have equaled those enjoyed by some of our more fortunate neighbors, nevertheless we have had manifold causes for profound thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God."

A Washington correspondent says: "The West and South are bent on the passage of a free banking law. The Administration is already favorable to it, if it can be based on coin. One or two members who have arrived express the opinion that a compromise may be agreed on which will require that all banks shall redeem fifty per cent. of their notes in coin. The Senate is more conservative on the subject than the House, and the existing banks will make a great fight over any attempt to interfere with their vested rights."

A State Labor and Mechanical Convention is called to be held in Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, Nov. 24. All organized bodies of laborers, trades' unions and mechanical associations in South Carolina are requested to send representatives; and all unorganized bodies of workingmen are requested to hold mass meetings and choose delegates.

A son of SAMUEL ANABLE, Esq., of Albany, formerly of this City, who is a student at Williams College, while out gunning on Tuesday, was accidently shot in the arm. The wound was of so serious a nature that it became necessary to amputate the arm.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

On Monday evening next Mr. JOHN LESTER WALLACK will make his first appearance this season in ROBERTSON's new comedy of "Home." The public of New-York are greatly indebted to Mr. WALLACK for the taste, energy and liberality with which he has kept up theatrical standards in the Metropolis at a height never surpassed, seldom equaled and never, even at times when an ephemeral public taste for the meretricious has betrayed many other managers into evil ways, lowered or degraded. The success of Wallack's Theatre has not been gained without hard work, nor is it kept up without generous outlay. Of this fact the public evince adequate and tangible appreciation. But there are other things in the world besides money, and one of the best of these is a fitting sense of that which is done to improve the artistic culture of a community and so of elevating and refining the general social tone. Of Mr. WALLACK's qualities as an actor we shall speak at the proper time. At present we speak of him only as a manager whose merits deserve ungrudged praise and that popular recognition which, on Monday night, will assuredly not be wanting. Apart from the attraction of Mr. WALLACK's reappearance, the new comedy, which is said to be, with one exception, the best Mr. ROBERTSON has written, is confidently expected to prove one of the golden successes of the season.

Musical.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP, who, with the exception of the late IDA PFEIFFER, is perhaps the greatest female traveler who has ever lived, has returned to this City after a long journey to the antipodes. During her absence, having left New-York Sept. 1, 1865, she has had a remarkable experience and suffered many vicissitudes, among which may be mentioned that of having been wrecked in the Pacific, and sailing in an open boat 1,400 miles to the nearest place of refuge. Mme. BISHOP's last professional tour was, we believe, in New-Zealand, whence she proceeded to India, returning to Europe by the Overland route. It is her intention to give a concert here on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at Steinway Hall, which, it may be hoped, old friends and lovers of music in general will take care to make a substantial success.

THE MORMON DIVISIONS.

Excommunication of Four of the Elders—The Official Announcement.

The *Deseret News*, published at Salt Lake City, and the official organ of BRIGHAM YOUNG, prints in its issue for Oct. 26, the following notices:

To whom it may concern:

This certifies that WM. S. GODBE, E. L. T. HARRISON and ELI B. KELSEY were cut off from the Church of Latter-day Saints on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1869, by the High Council of Salt Lake City, for harboring and spreading the spirit of apostacy.

WM. DUNFORD, Clerk of Council.

TO THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Our attention has been called of late to several articles which have appeared in the *Utah Magazine*, a weekly periodical published in this city. An examination of them has convinced us that they are erroneous, opposed to the spirit of the gospel, and calculated to do injury. According to the practice in the church, teachers were sent to labor with the editor and publisher, to point out to them the evil results that would follow a persistence in the course they were pursuing. This did not have the desired effect, and they have since been tried before the High Council, and after a thorough and patient investigation of the case, it was found they had imbibed the spirit of apostacy to that degree that they could not any longer be fellowshipped, and they were cut off from the church.

The *Utah Magazine* is a periodical that, in its spirit and teachings, is directly opposed to the work of God. Instead of building up Zion, and uniting the people, its teachings, if carried out, would destroy Zion, divide the people asunder, and drive the Holy Priesthood from the earth. Therefore, we say to our brethren and sisters in every place, the *Utah Magazine* is not a periodical suitable for circulation among or perusal by them, and should not be sustained by Latter-Day Saints.

We hope this will be sufficient, without ever having to refer to it again.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
DANIEL H. WELLS,
ORSON PRATT,
WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Hon. Thomas F. Bowie.

Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE, at one time quite a prominent politician of Maryland, died at his residence in Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, that State, on Saturday last. He was born at Queen Anne on the 7th of April, 1808, and was consequently 61 years of age at the time of his death. By profession he was a lawyer. He graduated at Union College, New-York, in 1827, and, not long after, was admitted to practice. In his profession he was successful. He served as Deputy Attorney-General of his county, Prince George's, for sixteen years, and satisfactorily conducted many important cases. He was in the Maryland Legislature three terms, and represented his State in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses.

American Institute—The Success of the Fair.

The members of the American Institute met last evening in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Hon. HORACE GREELEY in the chair.

The most important part of the proceedings was receiving the report of the managers of the Fair just closed. By this report it appears that the gross receipts amounted to $60,325 87; the expenses paid and estimated were $44,036 67, leaving a balance of $15,000 to be turned over to the Institute. In addition to this goods were purchased by the Institute to the amount of $6,000, making the total profits of the Fair $21,000. The report was accepted, and a vote of thanks to the managers unanimously passed. Two hundred and ninety-four applications were presented for admission. The names were read and the whole number unanimously elected. The sum of $250 was voted as an appropriation to Mr. GEORGE TIMPSON for his services in receiving and disbursing the proceeds of the Fair. The Treasurer of the Institute presented his quarterly report, showing a balance on hand, exclusive of the Fair proceeds, amounting to $5,772 58. A committee of three was appointed to consider the propriety of having a course of free lectures delivered by the members of the Institute during the Winter. Mr. GREELEY suggested that for this purpose the Institute should have a hall of its own.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to Mr. CHARLES A. EMORY, the Superintendent, for his efficiency and success in the performance of his duties. This met with opposition from Mr. WIARD, the inventor of the steam safety valve, who claimed that he did not have a fair test for his boiler, in not having been permitted to put on sufficient steam to give his invention a fair test. This gave rise to much animated discussion, which resulted in laying the resolution on the table, inasmuch as no report had yet been made by the Superintendent, and it would therefore be fair to all parties to defer discussion until such report was made. A subsequent attempt to reconsider the motion was lost, and the meeting thereupon adjourned.

Organ Exhibition in Williamsburg.

The exhibition of the new organ in the First Reformed Church, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., took place last evening. The vocal performances were volunteered by the accomplished choir of Christ Church, in the same avenue, and the selections, which were from Rossini, Auber, Handel, Weber, Haydn, Hesse and Mendelssohn, were rendered with marked ability. The organ was built by GEORGE JARDINE & SON, and proved in the hands of Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN an excellent instrument, both as regards sweetness of tone and general power. The vocal efforts were the solo "He was despised and rejected of men," by Mrs. ROBERTS; a trio "O Father, O Holy Father," by Miss KELLOGG, Mrs. ROBERTS and Mr. DREWRY; an aria from Elijah, "Hear ye, Israel," by Miss KELLOGG; a duet, "Quis est Homo," by Miss KELLOGG and Mrs. ROBERTS, and a Christmas Carol, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," by Miss KELLOGG, Mrs. ROBERTS, and Messrs. DREWRY and BATES. There was a large and appreciative audience, including many rigorous critics, and the result was highly satisfactory. The church is a magnificent edifice, and the organ is in every respect all that is required, or could be desired.

Presentation to Supervisor Smith.

Hon. HENRY SMITH, of the Board of Supervisors, was presented with a handsome Maltese Cross, last evening, by a large number of members of the Lincoln Club, of which he was the founder. The presentation took place at the Lincoln Club Rooms, at Union-square, being preceded by a very choice collation. Nearly one hundred well-known gentlemen were present on the occasion. Messrs. ISAAC J. OLIVER and J. SOLIS RITTERBAND jointly presided. The former gentleman made the presentation address, Mr. SMITH responding in a few remarks. Subsequently addresses were made by General JOHN COCHRANE, Judge FITHIAN, Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE, Judge JOHN H. WHITE and General HENRY A. BARNUM, after which the entertainment terminated. The present was set with diamonds, and was designed in imitation of the Lincoln Club badge, having a gold medallion portrait of President LINCOLN in the centre. Messrs. I. J. OLIVER, A. H. KEECH, Mr. JOHN OLIVER and GEO. B. VAN BRUNT were among the gentlemen who first proposed the friendly testimonial.

Meeting of the Housesmiths' Association.

The Housesmiths' Association of the City of New-York met last evening at the hall corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. JOHN McCANN, Vice-President, occupied the chair. An election of officers to serve the ensuing six months took place, with the following result: GEORGE LINTON, President; HENRY ABLETON, Vice-President; J. J. TOOMEY, Treasurer; JOSEPH DALTON, Secretary; A. McLAID, Financial Secretary, and PATRICK MURPHY, Sergeant-at-Arms; after which, Messrs. LINTON, MACKAY and McCANN were elected delegates to represent the Association in the Workingmen's Union.

A Man Stabbed at Yonkers.

An altercation occurred on Wednesday at Yonkers between RICHARD BRODERICK, a teamster, and PETER WHALEN, a hatter, which resulted in BRODERICK being stabbed twice in the abdomen and right arm. The injured man was carried to his home. His wounds, although of a serious character, it is believed will not prove fatal. WHALEN fled immediately after committing the assault. The Police feel sanguine of capturing the fugitive. Both men are said to have been under the influence of liquor at the time of the affray.

Varnishers' and Polishers' Association.

This Association, which consists of an American branch, numbering about 145 members, and a German branch, numbering about 300 members, held a meeting at Early Closing Hall, No. 207 Bowery, last night, in order to consolidate both branches, and to have only one set of officers. The attendance being small, action was deferred till a future meeting. The wages of the members of the Association amount to from $17 to $21 a week at present.

A Train Thrown from the Track of the Long Island Railroad.

On Tuesday evening last, as the train on the above road which leaves Hunter's Point at 5:30 was nearing Hicksville, the engine and baggage car were thrown from the track by a tie which had been placed there by some scoundrel, but fortunately doing no other damage than a detention of the train for several hours. The perpetrator of the act has not yet been arrested.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The *Albany* took in coal yesterday, and will leave for the West Indies to-morrow.

The *Severn* is now in the dry dock. Among other improvements and alterations she is to have a new propeller.

The *Nantasket*, reported as having arrived off the Battery from Boston, was expected at the Navy Yard last evening.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JOSEPHINE CLIFTON, a homeless woman, having made two attempts to drown herself in the North River, near Desbrosses-street, was yesterday committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Officer McSALEY, of the Sixth Ward, arrested PETER PISUT, an Italian, whom he accused of having assaulted CORNELIUS SHAY, the man who died on Wednesday night at No. 83 Baxter-street, from the effects of his injuries. The prisoner was committed by Alderman COULTER. CHRISTOPHER McGUIRE, who is also accused of assaulting the deceased, is still in the Tombs. An inquest will be held to-day.

Mr. GEORGE WM. CURTIS read his essay on "Civil Service" before the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at Steinway Hall, last evening. An abstract of the essay has already appeared in the TIMES.

An examination was held before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, in the case of SAMUEL HELD, of No. 179 East Houston-street, charged with exposing unstamped tobacco for sale. SAMUEL HELD, a member of the Secret Service, recently accused of an attempt at blackmail, was the only witness against the defendant. On the cross-examination he denied that he had given the defendant his address, requesting him to call and see him, but the defence produced two witnesses who testified that they had seen the complainant write his address. The prisoner was subsequently discharged.

JACOB SAMUEL, of No. 141 Elizabeth-street, accidentally fell from a second story window, at No. 46 Watts-street, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken home.

The Court of General Sessions was open a short time yesterday morning, but there were no trials held or sentences imposed. Judge BEDFORD presided. The Court will sit again this morning.

The New-York College of Dentistry has an infirmary attached to it, in which, during the last two years, gratuitous treatment was received by nearly three thousand patients. The infirmary is now open again, and all the poor are invited to receive gratuitous treatment. The College proper, having emerged victorious from its legal difficulties, will reopen on the 15th inst., when the usual course of lectures will be resumed.

A demijohn of kerosene oil exploded last evening in the store of JOHN W. UTER, in Avenue A, near Tenth-street, when a damage of $300 was occasioned to the stock. Insured for $500 in the Hanover.

HANNAH LAWLOR, aged 40, of No. 103 Cherry-street, died suddenly last evening from the effects of intemperance.

Rev. G. B. WILLCOX, of New-London, Conn., has accepted the call from the Tabernacle Congregational Church of Jersey City. Salary $4,000.

MARY HINCHMAN, aged 58, was found dead in her bed, at No. 17 Vandewater-street, last evening.

New-Jersey.

Mr. BALDWIN, a resident of Orange, has, it is said, given to the New-York Women's Hospital the sum of $24,000 for the purpose of enlarging the building.

ABRAHAM LEVI was arrested in Newark, yesterday morning, on a charge of having, some weeks since, passed, at the saloon of F. W. FISHER, No. 266 Court-street, in that city, a $20 counterfeit greenback. United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD held him in $2,000 bail to await examination.

The Soldiers' Monument in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, will be unveiled to-day with imposing ceremonies. It is a granite structure, weighing thirty-five tons, and having a height of about forty feet. It has cost about $6,000. The exercises connected with its dedication will be of exceeding interest. The Newark militia will turn out in force, and the municipal officials are expected to participate. E. J. KEISLING, the sculptor, will unveil the monument, and Ex-Lieutenant-Governor WOODFORD, of New-York, will deliver the address.

JAMES FOX is now on trial before the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions on a charge of arson.

A foot-ball match between twenty-five of the best players from Rutgers College and the same number from Princeton College will take place to-morrow afternoon at New-Brunswick.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 4—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 82; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 77¼; Erie Railway shares, 20¼; Illinois Central, 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady. Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White.

LONDON, Nov. 4—Sugar, 40s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 39s. 6d. for do. afloat.

LONDON, Nov. 4—1 P. M.—Consols 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. American Securities firm; Five-twenties, 1862, old, 81⅞; 1867, 83¼.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 37c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 4.—Petroleum opens firm at 56¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England is published to-day. The amount of specie in vault is £125,000 sterling less than last week.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, published to-day, shows that the amount of specie in vault is 4,300,000f. less than at the same time last week.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 4—3 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 89 for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Nov. 4.—Cotton opens flat and quiet; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount ½ ℔ cent.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 4.—United States Bonds closed firm; Five-twenties of 1862 quoted at 89@89⅛.

HAVRE, Nov. 4.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and to arrive.

LONDON, Nov. 4—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83; 1865, old, 82; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 77¼. Stocks firm. Erie, 20¼; Illinois, 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Red Winter Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 6d. ℔ cental.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8½d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Oil, £29 7s. ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £86 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 60s.

PARIS, Nov. 4—4 P. M.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 71f. 32c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 4.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, Nov. 4.—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAMBURG, Nov. 4.—Petroleum opened firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—TOBACCO active at $9 75@$10 25 for Lugs; $10 50@$12 50 for Dark Leaf; $15@$20 for medium Bright Leaf. COTTON dull at 24½c. FLOUR dull; Spring and Fall Superfine, $3 65@$4 00; Fall Extras, $4 65; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6 25; Family, $6 37@$6. WHEAT heavy, and declined 2c.@3c. for Spring and low and medium grades of Fall; No. 2 Spring, 85c.; Minnesota, 90c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 95c.@$1 02; No. 1 Red, $1 05@$1 10; Choice, $1 15@$1 20; No. 2 White, $1 05@$1 08; No. 1 White, $1 15; Choice to Fancy, $1 25@$1 35. CORN declining; Mixed and Yellow, in bulk, 69c.@71c.; Mixed, in sacks, 80c.; good to fancy White, 85c.@94c. OATS declining; in bulk, 42c.@44c. BARLEY steady; prime to strictly prime Minnesota Spring, $1 10@$1 20; Fall, $1 40@$1 50. RYE declining; sales at 85c. WHISKY dull at $1 05@$1 06. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $30 for Old and New. Dry-salted MEATS, on orders, 14c. for Shoulders; 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides. BACON, on orders, 16¾c. for Shoulders; 18¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull at 16¾c.@17c. for Tierce; 18½c. for Keg. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $8 50 for averaging 200 lbs.; $8 75@$9 for averaging 260 lbs. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Barley, 3,200 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying; 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR easier at $4@$6 25 for Spring Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1, 90c.; No. 2, 86c.@87c.; in the afternoon unsettled at 86½c. buyer December; No. 1, 87c. cash, and seller November for No. 2. CORN dull and unsettled; No. 2, 65c.; in the afternoon firmer at 65c., seller November, for No. 2. OATS firm and steady; No. 2, 39½c.@39¾c. RYE fairly active at a decline; No. 2, 68c. BARLEY nominal; No. 2, 95c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 05@$1 06. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $29@$30 for New and Old, cash, $28 seller January; $28 25 seller February. LARD, 16½c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 14½c.; Short Rib Middles, 15 days salt, 15c. Dressed HOGS—Sales at $10 all round. Live HOGS quiet at $8 65@$9 25 for fair to medium; $9 50@$10 for Extra Choice. Cattle dull at $2 25@$4 00 for good Native and extra Texan. FREIGHTS quiet at 11½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley, 12,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 215,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—COTTON neglected, but unchanged. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 62½@$6; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 25@$6 87½; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 25@$7; Fancy, $7 25@$8. WHEAT neglected; Pennsylvania Red, $1 38; Western do., $1 35@$1 38. RYE steady, at $1 08. CORN dull; Western and Pennsylvania Yellow, at 98c.@$1 02; Mixed 94c.@98c. OATS unchanged. BARLEY, at $1 10 for two-rowed, $1 35 for four-rowed. COFFEE steady; Rio, 12½c.@17½c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD, 17¾c.@18¼c. PETROLEUM—Crude, unchanged; Refined nominal, at 33c., all the month. WHISKY nominal, at $1 14 wood-bound, and $1 15 iron-bound.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 25¼c. FLOUR more active, but prices weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Howard-street Extra, $6 25@$7; Howard-street Family, $7@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; City Mills Extra, $6 25@$7; City Mills Family, $7 50@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Western Extra, $5 75@$6 50; Western Family, $7@$7 25. WHEAT dull at $1 35@$1 45 for Prime to Choice Red. CORN dull; New White, 75c.@80c.; Old, $1@$1 03. OATS dull at 55c.@58c. RYE very dull at 90c.@$1. MESS PORK quiet at $32. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; Shoulders, 15c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 18¼c.@19c. WHISKY quiet at $1 11@$1 12.

OSWEGO, Nov. 4.—FLOUR in fair demand; one mill has reduced its prices 25c. on all grades; sales 1,800 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 50@$6 75 for Amber Winter, $7@$7 25 for White, $7 50@$7 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, with no sales. CORN quiet. BARLEY dull; sales 20,000 bushels Bay Quinte $1 25. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $1 90 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23@$30; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $32@$35 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 19c.; Barley, 15½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, 82c.; to New-York, 82c.; to Albany, 74c. Lake IMPORTS—83,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 115,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye, 364,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—COTTON closed quiet and lower at 24¼c.@24½c.; sales, 3,600 bales; receipts, 5,745 bales. FLOUR scarce and firm at $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine; $6 for Extra, and $6 for Double Extra. CORN—Mixed, $1 12; White, $1 15. OATS, 63c.@64c. HAY—Prime, $27. PORK dull at $31 50. BACON firmer at 17¼c.@20¾c.@20¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS, 20c. LARD lower; tierce, 18¼c.@18¾c.; keg, 19c.@19½c. SUGAR—Receipts light; fully fair, 12¼c.@13c.; Yellow, clarified, 13¾c.@14¼c. MOLASSES—Prime, 60c.@61c. WHISKY dull at $1 20. COFFEE firm; fair, 15c.@15¼c.; prime, 16¼c. GOLD, 127¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 137¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par@⅛ ℔ cent. discount.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—WHEAT entirely neglected, with light receipts, and no milling or shipping demand. RYE quiet and dull. CORN steady with rather a better inquiry; sales 2,100 bushels Western Mixed at $1 08 afloat, and at East Albany. In BARLEY there is a marked lull, and the tendency of the market is downward; the only sale reported was one car of No. 2 two-rowed at $1 15. OATS have improved in value with a good demand; sales 5,000 bushels State at 65c. afloat, and 2,800 bushels do. in car lots at 65c.; bagged lots sold from a fraction to 1c. higher.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The decline in GOLD has depressed the markets. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT held at $1 08@$1 12, with no demand; supply light. CORN in good demand at 85c.@88c. for old; 60c. for new. OATS dull at 45c.@54c. RYE dull at $1. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO firm, with a light supply; sales light. WHISKY unsettled; sales at $1 05. PORK dull, with small sales at $31. BACON unchanged; nothing doing in new meats. Green MEATS offered at 10½c.@14½c. EXCHANGE steady. Live HOGS dull and lower at $8 00@$8 50.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. FREIGHTS easier; Wheat, 12c.@12½c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 12c. to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 7,800 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 18. CORN dull and nominally 82c.@83c. OATS firm; sales 38,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 52c., two-thirds to arrive. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES dull, nominally $1 14@$1 15.

TOLEDO, Nov. 4.—WHEAT dull and lower; Regular White Michigan, $1 23½; No. 1 White, $1 19. CORN unchanged. OATS steady and quiet; No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 44c. FREIGHTS nominal. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 3,600 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—FLOUR declining; Choice Iowa and Minnesota, $4@$5 25. WHEAT firm at $1 03½ for No. 1, and 92½c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at 40c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 70c. for No. 2. RYE heavy at 70c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. FREIGHTS firm but unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 133,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 24½c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 50. WHEAT steady; Red, $1; White, $1 15. CORN steady; in bulk, 90c. OATS steady; in bulk, 55c. RYE, 90c. Live HOGS steady at $7 50@$8. TOBACCO unchanged; sales 16 hhds. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY—New declined to $1 05.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4.—COTTON quiet at 24½c.; receipts, 1,299 bales; exports, 860 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN, 80c.@83c. OATS, 60c. PORK, $32. LARD, 19c.@20c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 21c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—WHEAT steady; No. 2 Red, $1 12. CORN unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firmer at 41½c.@42½c. ROSIN active; Strained, $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 60@$2 75. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet at 23c.@23½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 4.—The COTTON market opened with a good demand, but closed dull; the sales were confined to a few; sales, 800 bales; Middling, 23c.@23¼c.; receipts, 1,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.—COTTON closed quiet; receipts, 3,620 bales; exports, 3,165 bales; sales, 700 bales; Middling, 24½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—The COTTON market closed active, but prices were lower; sales, 900 bales; receipts, 1,400 bales; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4.—COTTON closed dull and lower; sales 800 bales; Middling, 24½c.; receipts, 1,973 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,800 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 4.—COTTON closed dull; receipts, 1,497 bales; exports, coastwise, 350 bales; sales, 800 bales; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—FLOUR firm at $4 87½@$4 50. WHEAT quiet at $1 50@$1 60 for good to strictly choice. Legal Tenders, 78¾.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania Sixes, 103¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾; Gold, 127¾.

The Shivering Season.

It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of fever and ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence; while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been combatted with this powerful vegetable Cholagogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defence against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an absolute, speedy and infallible specific for your distressing malady.—*Advertisement.*

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from all parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: End of the Byron Controversy; Religious Topics; Progress of the Present Revolution; Darwin's New Book; The Monument to Leigh Hunt; Story's Statue of Geo. Peabody; The Premier and the Fenians.

FRANCE: The Manifesto of the Opposition; The Ministry; New Government Reforms; Duel Between Prince Metternich and M. de Beaumont; The Emperor's Death Predicted.

SPAIN: End of the Insurrection; The Taking of Valencia; The Situation in Madrid; Objections to the Duke of Genoa as King.

CANADA: Meeting of the Provincial Parliament.

Political.

THE ELECTIONS: The Vote by Counties in this State; Reported and Estimated Majorities; Cities and Towns; What the Democrats Claim; Our Legislature; Miscellaneous Returns; The Vote in the City; How the Day Passed; Street News; Election Frauds; A Murder; Latest Returns from New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Maryland, Alabama, Minnesota and Michigan.

General Topics.

Mr. Seward's Trip to California; Serious Illness of Major-General Wool; Two Romantic Incidents in Real Life; The Late Rev. Heman Bangs; The Stonewall Calamity; A Fight with Bank Burglars; A Loud Warning to Tea Drinkers; The Difficulties in North Carolina; Burning of an Insane Asylum in Ohio; Accident on the Union Pacific Railroad; A Steamboat Express Messenger Robbed.

Local News.

UNIVERSALISM: Commemoration of its Centenary; Condition and Prospects of the Church; Addresses of Horace Greeley, Dr. Chapin, Dr. Bowles and others.

THE PALISADE MURDER: A Husband Shoots his Wife and her Supposed Paramour; Inquest upon the Victims; Description of the Scene of the Tragedy.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Woman's Suffrage Convention; The Louisville Commercial Convention—Interview of the Committee with President Grant; The Story of the Wreck of the Whaling Schooner *Susan N. Smith*; Decision in the Case of the Cubs; A Strange Suicide; Resurrection of the Dead—A Strange Story; Suicide of a Boston Merchant; The Spanish Gunboats; Sale of a Mormon's Effects; Watch-case Makers' Strike.

Agricultural.

A Strange Disease Among the Cattle; What Ails the Pigs? The Grain Trade in Buffalo; Close of the American Institute Fair; Review of the Cattle and Produce Markets; An Essay on Obscene Worsted.

Editorial Comments.

The New-York State Election; The Elections in Other States; Our Public Railroads; Fashionable Figures; Collapse of the Opposition in France; Minor Topics.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BOND—HAZARD.—At Enfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, E. W. BOND, of Springfield, Mass., to EMILY, daughter of the late A. G. Hazard.

HYATT—HARDING.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. H. M. Storrs, HENRY A. HYATT, of Cincinnati, to Miss NELLIE M. HARDING, of Brooklyn, late of Cincinnati.

GOODMAN—HARDING.—At the same time and place, and by the same, SAML. H. GOODMAN, of Washington, D. C., to Miss LOUISA C. HARDING.

POWELL—ST. JOHN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, 1869, at the North Reformed Church, by Rev. Wm. T. Enyard, CHARLES H. POWELL to Miss SARAH A. ST. JOHN, eldest daughter of James B. St. John, Esq., all of this City.

PRENTICE—BILL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. Paddock, JOHN PRENTICE to Miss CARRIE, daughter of Chas. E. Bill, all of Brooklyn.

SHERWOOD—HOPE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Mr. THEODORE H. SHERWOOD to Miss CARRIE E. HOPE, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Manchester, N. H., papers please copy.

WILSON—COGSWELL.—At the residence of Mr. Andrew Kirkpatrick Cogswell, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. W. H. Campbell, D. D., LL. D., President of Rutgers College, assisted by Rev. Dr. Neil, General JAMES GRANT WILSON to JANE EMILY SEARLE, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Cogswell.

DIED

BOOTMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, BARTHOLOMEW BOOTMAN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Chapel, (Varick-st.,) on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newburg for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

CORLIES.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, LYDIA L. CORLIES, widow of the late Joseph W. Corlies.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 11 East 28th-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CONKLING.—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, Captain JOSEPH HENRY CONKLING, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, New-Brighton, S. I., on Friday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DEMAREST.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, PETER A. DEMAREST, aged 29 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 68 Charlton-st., on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Paterson papers please copy.

DODGE.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, AUGUSTA CLEMENTINA, daughter of Richard V. and Henrietta Dodge.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 72 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

GRAHAM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, CORNELIA GRAHAM, wife of the late David Graham, and daughter of the late Robert Hyslop.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, Nov. 5, at Grace Church, at 2 o'clock.

GUNN.—ANNIE G., the beloved wife of David Gunn, aged 26 years, born in Gunsborough, Parish of Gale, County Kerry, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 437 East 14th-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.

GIBSON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 3, at Yonkers, CATHARINE STUART, infant daughter of Wm. A. and Amelia Gibson, aged 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Friday, at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2:30 P. M. train from 30th-st.

HITCHCOCK.—At Homer, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, of typhoid fever, NOAH HITCHCOCK, in the 87th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Homer, on Friday, the 5th inst.

HARRISON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, after a short illness, (inflammation of the lungs,) THOMAS HARRISON, aged 47 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M., also members of General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 124 West 19th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HICKS.—At Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, Rev. J. A. HICKS, in the 68th year of his age.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH JENKINS, widow of the late Thomas Jenkins, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, John Keys and John A. Elwell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. W. Brown, No. 275 Dean-st.

LIVINGSTON.—At his residence on Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, MORGAN LEWIS LIVINGSTON, eldest son of the late Maturin Livingston, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Hyde Park, on Saturday morning, Nov. 6, on the arrival of the 10:30 Hudson River train from New-York.

NEWKIRK.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, JANE NEWKIRK, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of the New-York Orphan Asylum, on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PARKS.—At Washington, D. C., on Monday, Nov. 1, EMELINE A., wife of Roswell S. Parks, formerly of Warren, Ohio.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 4, MARY A. HYSLOP, wife of Captain Thomas W. Wilson, in the 48th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The mails for Europe during the week ending Nov. 6, 1869, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; F and G, 10:30 A. M.
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They are the two best novels that have ever appeared from the American press, and people are buying, begging and stealing them wherever and whenever they can be found, and the publisher can't begin to gratify or half satisfy the commands.

Thirteen Adams' presses, with two sets of hands, working day and night, and the entire force of the largest and best bindery in New-York City are utterly incompetent to keep up with the rush for these two great books.

The PRINTERS are black and grimy with ink and perspiration (which they don't get time to wash off)—the BINDERS are covered with paper shavings and paste (with no time to "clean up")—and the PUBLISHER is half dead with applications and orders, beggings and threatenings for VASHTI and PHEMIE.

The supply don't BEGIN to equal the demand. Some telegraph orders are for ONE THOUSAND COPIES, and no one seems to want less than FIVE HUNDRED to start with.

WHERE AND WHEN WILL THIS ALL END?

AN APPEAL!

The wretched Publisher has no resource but to make this APPEAL—and to beg that those parties who have not had their orders filled, will wait patiently until enough copies of these books have been manufactured to "go round."

STEAM POWER has its limit, and there is a point beyond which the capacities are drained of even.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

WEDLOCK; OR, THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, showing who may and who may not marry. By the author of "New Physiognomy" and "How to Read Character." One 12mo vol., 250 pages, price $1 50; in extra gilt, $2. Sold by booksellers and newsmen. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"WITCHCRAFT."—ALL ABOUT IT IN the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November. Newsmen have it. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The salesroom yesterday presented quite a bright appearance. The contrast between it and the previous day was very marked. The election excitements had evidently passed over, the attendance was good, the bidding brisk and the prices obtained very satisfactory.

To-day Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell the first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot situate on the east side of Park-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, and known as No. 28. The house is about 65 feet deep, contains the modern improvements and is in good order. Also, three lots situate on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, commencing 125 feet east of Seventh-avenue, together with three gores in rear. The lots on Fifty-eighth-street are each 25 by 100.5 feet. The gore lots in the rear are each 25.2¼ feet by from 80.8¾ to 91.1½ feet in depth, extending to within a very few feet of Fifty-seventh-street, (which is 100 feet wide.)

To-morrow no sales will be made. The City excitement, if there is to be any, is not yet sufficient to encroach on that usually reserved auctioneer's day of rest.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

House and lot, No. 125 Charles-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts., lot 25x95 .... $8,100
House and lot, No. 127 Charles-st., lot 25x95 8,050

EAST NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

8 lots, on Bennett-av., 175 ft. from Liberty-av., each 25x100 .... $1,000
7 lots, in rear of above, on Shepard-av., each 25x100 1,000
2 lots, on corner of Broadway and Shepard-av., each 25x95 800
2 lots adjoining on Broadway, same size 310
2 lots corner Broadway and Eldert-av., each 25 x95 400
2 lots adjoining on Broadway, each 25x95 300
6 lots on Shepard-av. and 6 lots on Eldert-av., 25 feet from Broadway, each 25x100 1,755
1 lot corner Broadway and Shepard-av., 25x100 195
2 lots adjoining on Broadway, each 25x100 210
1 lot corner of Broadway and Bennett-av., 25x100 190
4 lots adjoining the above, on Broadway, each 25x100 940
2 lots on Bennett-av., 100 ft. from Broadway, each 25x100 320
6 lots adjoining, each 25x100 280
3 lots on Shepard-av., 100 ft. from Broadway, each 25x100 240
6 lots adjoining, each 25x100 240
2 lot corner of Baltic and Shepard avs., 25x100 205
5 lots adjoining on Baltic-av., each 25x100 190
2 lots, corner Baltic and Bennett avs., each 25x 100 330
2 lot, corner of Baltic and Shepard avs., 25x35 230
2 lots adjoining on Baltic-av., each 25x35 205
4 lots, corner Baltic and Bennett avs., each 25x 35 500
8 lots on Bennett-av., 35 ft. from Baltic-av., each 25x100 1,000
3 lots on Broadway, between Shepard and Eldert avs., each 25x100 1,300
4 lots on Shepard-av. and 4 lots on Eldert-av., 100 ft. from Broadway, each 25x100 1,030
4 lots adjoining on Shepard-av., each 25x100 520
4 lots on Eldert-av., 100 ft. from Bay-av., each 25 x100 500
8 lots on Bay-av., between Shepard and Eldert avs., each 25x100 960
4 lots on corner Broadway and Shepard-av., each 25x100 640
4 lots on Broadway and Bennett-av., each 25x100 620
4 lots on Bennett-av. and 4 lots on Shepard-av., 100 ft. from Broadway, each 25x100 1,000
8 lots adjoining the above, four on each street 880
4 lots cor. Bay and Shepard avs., 25x100 520
4 lots cor. Bay and Bennett avs., each 25x100 600
8 lots on Blake-av., between Bennett and Shepard avs., 25x100 900
4 lots on Bennett-av. and 4 lots on Shepard-av., 100 ft. from Blake-av., 25x100 800
16 lots adjoining the above, 8 on each street, 25x100 1,600
8 lots on Duryea-av., between Bennett and Shepard avs., each 25x100 880
8 lots on Shepard-av., 55 ft. from Blake-av., each 25x100 900
6 lots on Eldert-av., 100 ft. from Blake-av., each 25x100 750
4 lots on Blake and Bennett avs., each 25x100 420
32 lots on Bennett-av., bet. Blake and Union avs., each 25x100 1,300
34 lots in rear of above, on Shepard-av., each 25x 100 1,400
8 lots on Union-av., between Bennett and Shepard avs., each 25x100 840
4 lots on Bay, corner Eldert-av., each 25x95 420
4 lots corner Bay and Shepard avs., each 25x100 400
7 lots on Shepard-av., 50 ft. from Bay-av., each 25x100 540
6 lots in rear of above, on Eldert-av., each 25x 100 600
6 lots on Bay-av., between Bennett and Shepard avs., each 25x100 640
6 lots on Bennett-av., 100 ft. from Bay-av., each 25x100 330
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100 360
3 lots on Shepard-av., 100 ft. from Bay-av., each 25x100 480
4 lots corner of Union and Shepard avs., each 25 x100 380
4 lots corner of Union and Bennett avs., each 25 x100 300

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Building and lot on Broad-st., 107 ft. s. of Osborn-st., lot 50x146 .... $1,950
1 lot adjoining, 50x160 700

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Cherry-st., Nos. 128, 130, 132, h. and l., 75x103.6 .... $600
Delancey-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Essex-st., h. and l., 25x50 20,000
Essex-st., 50 ft. e. of, and Delancey-st., 60 ft. n. of, 19.2x25 .... nom.
Washington-st., e. s., 46.5 ft. s. of Bank-st., h. and l., 24x91x21.4x90.4, ½ share 3,500
4th-st., e. s., 40.7 ft. s. of 11th-st., h. and l., 17.2x80 13,000
10th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Avenue B, h. and l., 20 x½ block 20,000
[illegible] 10,000
[illegible] 12,000
[illegible] 13,000
[illegible] 21,000
[illegible] 15,000
[illegible] 30,000
[illegible] .... nom.
[illegible] 30,000
Avenue B and 6th-st., n. e. corner, h. and l. 70,000
Greenwich-st., w. s., [illegible] ft. n. of Troy-st. [illegible]
Greenwich-st., e. s., [illegible] ft. n. of Troy-st. [illegible]
[illegible] 11,500
[illegible] 28,000
[illegible] .... nom.
[illegible] 2,000
[illegible] 3,000
[illegible] 5,000
[illegible] .... nom.
[illegible] 15,000
[illegible] 22,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 712, 5 years, per year $12,000
Cherry-st., No. 27, 5 years, per year 1,075
Greenwich-st., No. 221, 5 years, per year 1,300
Hudson-st., No. 46, 4½ years; 1½ years, per year, $1,200; 3 years, per year 1,380
3d-av. and 17th-st., s. w. corner, 5½ years, per year 2,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic and Butler sts., and Brooklyn and New-York avs., 1 block; Baltic and Butler sts. and New-York-av., [illegible] $54,700
Centre and Columbia sts., n. e. cor., 20x100 300
Conselyea-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x 100, Oct. 28, 1869, $2,100; Nov. 1, 1869 3,325
Dean-st., s. s., 234.6 ft. w. of Hoyt, h. and l., 25x 100 9,000
Ewen and Stagg sts., s. w. cor. 25x75 15,000
Fulton-st., e. s., adjoining and south of Dime Savings Bank, 55.6x90x—x100 113,200
Herkimer-st. and Nostrand-av., s. e. corner, 19.6 x100 8,600
Hall-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Greene-av., three-story brown-stone, 20x100 15,000
Halsey-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 37.6 x100 13,000
Hooper-st., s. s., 201 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 19.7x100 7,500
Madison-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 100x100 2,300
Moore-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100, contract 1,150
Pacific-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x 100 .... [illegible]
Skillman-st., e. s., lots 104 to 110, 9th Ward, 100 x300 .... q. c. nom.
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 175 ft. w. of Irving-av., 25x100 100
Pilling-st. and Broadway, s. e. corner, 100x100 20,000
Richardson-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100 400
Summit-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Columbia-st., h. and l., 20x100 3,400
Warren-st., s. s., 198.3 ft. W. of Nevins-st., 20.8x 100 9,700
3d-place, n. s., 20 ft. w. of Court-st., h. and l., 18.5 x 100 11,000
4th-st., n. s., 303 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17x100 2,700
2d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100 3,500
6th-st., centre line, 275 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., (thence n. e.,) 80x130.2 600
6th-st., centre line, [illegible] ft. n. w. of 3d-av., (thence n. e.,) 80x130.2 850
Atlantic and Stone avs., s. e. corner, 67.2x 67.2x55.5 .... }
Atlantic and Stone avs., s. w. corner, 150x16 x150x20.5 .... } q. c. 540
Atlantic-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Stone-av., 21x [illegible] .... }
Atlantic-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Stone-av., 150x [illegible]
Classon-av., e. s., 362.5 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x 72.5 70
Clermont-av., e. s., 245 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x 100 600
De Kalb-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x 100 .... [illegible]
Gates-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 16.8x 75 5,000
Gates-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100 14,000
Hopkinson-av., w. s., 62 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 226.4 x70x264x148.3x62, q. c. 1,200
Hudson-av., e. s., 23.4 ft. s. of Plymouth-st., 23.4 x75 .... [illegible]
Lafayette-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 50 x100 3,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 300.5 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25.4x100 21,000
Miller-av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x100 3,600
Putnam-av., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100, Oct. 15 4,500
Putnam-av., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x 100, Oct. 23 7,000
Sheffield-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of South Carolina-av., 25x100 1,500
Sheppard-av., e. s., 205.9 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 20 x100 300
3d-av., and 16th-st., westerly corner, 25x100 3,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

6th-av., w. s., lot No. 259, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100 .... $100

West Farms.

West Farms to Hunter's Point Road, w. s., lots Nos. 13 and 14, Hodge's farm map, 100x100 .... $4,000

Yonkers.

Elm St., [illegible] .... [illegible]

[illegible] $7,000
Ravine-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lamartine-av., 50x 100 700
Lot No. 125, map of Charles Dunks, 25x100 225

NEW-JERSEY.

Bloomfield.

Orange road, s. s., indefinite, 8-100 acre $600

Clinton.

Indefinite lot, 6 acres $1,500

West Orange.

Wildwood-av., indefinite, 3 1-100 acres $20,000

South Orange.

South Orange-av., s. s., indefinite, 2 tracts, 30 41-100 acres $60,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

At a great bargain,

A VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., NEAR FULTON, AND TWO STORES ADJOINING.

A great opportunity for investment, either for mercantile or hotel purposes.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The executors of Thomas C. Morton, deceased, offer for sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the large corner store and lot in fee No. 22 William-st., to east corner of Platt-st., 21.8½ feet front, 22 feet rear by about 78.6 feet in depth. This is one of the most eligible corners for investment, improvement and large rental in the market.

Also, the five-story store and lot in fee No. 70 John-st., about 25x92, four stories in height; possession May 1. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LARGE CORNER ON BROADWAY—For sale a large and valuable corner, fully improved, on the west side of Broadway, near Stewart's upper store; will exchange for good railroad or other bonds, or good City property in part payment. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, possession at once, at a remarkably low price, $16,000, easy terms; would positively cost to buy lot and build house about $24,000; good neighborhood; all improvements. Apply on premises, No. 230 55th-st., near Broadway cars.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, situated in East 9th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Lot full size and in fee. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT NEW HOUSES FOR SALE.—Parties contemplating purchasing are requested to examine the new block of houses on west side of Madison-av., between 62d and 63d sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

E. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 128 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 342 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT MONTROSE, N. J., ON easy terms, an elegant new residence, with all modern improvements, about 500 yards from the depot; or will rent at $50 per month until May 1. ALBERT L. GIESE, No. 14 Pine-st.

TWO OF THE CHEAPEST AND MOST desirable country seats and farms on Hudson River for sale; east side, two hours from City. Apply at No. 65 Warren-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR A YEAR OR FOR THE WINTER, an elegant residence on the west shore of the Hudson, 3½ miles south of Newburg and within two hours' ride of New-York by Hudson and Erie Railroads or by boat; the house is large and well furnished; stable, carriage house, &c.; terms reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; WM. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, or F. A. VERPLANCK, on premises.

TO RENT—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A PLEASant cottage handsomely furnished, with furnace, &c.; nine rooms. Possession immediately. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE, TWO OR THREE years, No. 15 West 20th-st.; 26x100; house brown stone; four stories; unfurnished; doctor's office reserved. Apply from 9 to 4 o'clock.

COLLECTION OF RENTS, ETC., A SPECIALty, by OLIVER HOLDEN, Notary Public, No. 151 West 46th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the building No. 565 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., with immediate possession. For further particulars and terms apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 16 4th-av.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, ON PARlor floor to let, with privilege of parlor, at No. 45 West 26th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-story high-stoop stone or brick house, with or without stable, between 5th and Madison avs. and 30th and 50th sts., not less than 25 feet wide, unfurnished; possession in November. Address box No. 620 Post Office, stating lowest cash price, with description and location.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. L. LEFFERTS, ESQ., REFEREE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PROSPECT PARK, JORALEMON-ST., GRACE-COURT AND BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN; FLATBUSH TURNPIKE, VERNON-AV., LOTT AND PROSPECT STS., FLATBUSH; BEING A PART OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUDLOW, DECEASED.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn:

PROSPECT PARK.—Valuable plot, comprising over twelve lots, and having a front of 116 feet on the Park, adjoining the land of John A. Willink, deceased.

JORALEMON-ST.—Four lots, with the frame dwellings and brick stables thereon, situate on the south side of Joralemon-st., 129.5 feet westerly from Clinton-st., each lot being 25 by about 117 feet, with right of alley in the rear. Also, small gore adjoining one of said lots on rear, and fronting on alley.

GRACE-COURT.—One lot on the northerly side of Grace-court, 403 feet westerly from Hicks-st., 20x80 feet.

BERGEN-ST.—Eight lots and gores on the southerly side of Bergen-st., between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., together having a frontage of 201.9 feet on Bergen-st.

FLATBUSH.

FLATBUSH TURNPIKE.—Plot of ground, containing about sixty-five city lots, bounded by Flatbush turnpike, Vernon-av. and Lott-st. These lots will be sold in parcels. There is in the plot corner of Flatbush turnpike and Vernon-av., a LARGE AND HANDSOME TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOTEL AND EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS.

PROSPECT-ST.—Small lot, 16x28 feet, easterly side of Prospect-st., 180 feet from Union-st.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York; A. & J. Z. Lott, attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9,

at 12 o'clock at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

IMPORTANT ABSOLUTE SALE.

FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the CITY OF BROOKLYN, being part of the block bounded by EAST NEW-YORK AND UTICA AVS. AND FURNALD-ST.

East New-York-av. is the principal thoroughfare leading to the grand southeasterly entrance of Prospect Park. The property to be sold is located within 25 minutes' drive of the South or Hamilton-av. Ferries, over one of the finest avenues in the United States, viz., Union-st., which is paved with Nicolson pavement and runs direct from the ferry through Prospect Park, thereby bringing the property almost to the doors of New-York City. The lots will rent for garden purposes for more than the annual taxes. The grades are good and the property as desirable for investment as any now in the market. Many wealthy capitalists from New-York and Hartford, Conn., have made large purchases in the vicinity.

Also, at same time and place,

BALANCE OF THE PROPERTY SITUATED AT GREAT NECK, L. I., formerly belonging to Hon. BENJ. WOOD, consisting of 180 DESIRABLE LOTS.

All of the above property will be sold absolutely, regardless of price.

Maps and particulars at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By order of the Supreme Court.—In partition.—The valuable farm formerly occupied by Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, consisting of about 130 acres, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, situate on the road leading from the Tuckahoe road to Mile Square, will be sold on the premises, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, 16th November, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

This farm is distant about 2½ miles from West Mount Vernon Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and about three miles from the village of Yonkers, and is in the immediate neighborhood of new railroad lines now in contemplation. There are upon it many beautiful building sites, with very commanding views, and the land will be sold in parcels varying from five to twelve acres each, according to a map, which may be examined at the office of the subscribers or of the auctioneer. A new road has been lately laid out from Yonkers to Bronxville, crossing Central-avenue and winding across this farm in the most advantageous manner, and which will reduce the distance from Yonkers to about two miles. This new road is now staked out, and the land will be sold with fronts upon it wherever available.

For terms of sale and all other information inquire of W. L. & F. E. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, Esq., Referee, No. 128 Duane-st., at auction; E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

DUANE-ST.—The valuable extra large lot with building, known as No. 128 Duane-st., south side, between West Broadway and Hudson-st., being 24.11 front, 45.6 rear, 123.8 in depth, and having a frontage on Hudson-st. Terms at sale. A. & J. Z. LOTT, Attorneys.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Splendid Property IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL AT AUCTION

On Thursday, Nov. 11, at 12 M.,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

91 ACRES

of very choice land, in the town of Ossining, Westchester County, situated on the highway, directly in the rear of and overlooking the elegant country seat of J. Butler Wright, Esq., and lying between the lands of Mrs. Bishop and Warren D. Rogers, Esq., on the north; of Abraham Leggitt, Esq., and land of the late Thomas Horton, Esq., on the south, and adjoining the estate of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq. It is a beautifully diversified tract, and susceptible of subdivision into numerous villa plots and cottage sites, the undulating character of the land, its superb knolls and beautiful slopes affording every variety of picturesque scenery. It is at present divided into three plots of about thirty acres each, well adapted by their respective portions of lawn, meadow and wood for three superb country seats. Its surroundings are of the best character in this celebrated neighborhood. A new road is projected between this property and that of the adjoining owners on the north, and a fine avenue is now making east of Mr. Aspinwall's land. There is an Episcopal Church (with a parsonage adjoining it) on the grounds in the immediate vicinity. It has a right of way to the Highland Turnpike, between the lands of Mr. Wright and the church, at about half a mile's distance from the Hudson River. Scarborough Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, is about half a mile off.

It is intended that the sale shall be absolute, the owner (English capitalist) residing abroad. The title is beyond question, and the terms of sale will be liberal.

Maps of the property can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 60 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all the right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years; the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ART NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, south-west corner of 12th-st.

SPECIAL SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS, by celebrated and favorite artists, viz.:

A. Achenbach,	Verboeckhoven,	F. E. Church,
Carl Hubner,	Leickert,	A. B. Durand,
O. Erdman,	Verveer,	J. F. Kensett,
Carl Becker,	Berlin,	Sonntag,
H. De Cock,	Von Seben,	De Haas,
C. Rice,	Girscher,	J. B. Irving,
H. Brewer,	E. Schmidt,	W. T. Richards,
Broadery,	C. Bergman,	J. Pope,
Mass,	Kruseman,	S. Colman,
Lambert-de-Metz,	Van Bree,	Dolph,
Carabain,	Vandevelden,	J. Rondel,
Ver Veer,	Von Mille,	C. C. Griswold,
Schenz,	Crabeels,	Inman,
	and others.	

NOW ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING AS ABOVE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of parlor, dining room, bedroom and library furniture, elegant gilt-frame pier mirrors, Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel window curtains, clocks, fancy goods, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., silver-plated ware, cutlery, glassware, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, several rosewood and mahogany-frame pianos.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

AUTOGRAPH SALE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 5 and 6, sale of a private collection of autograph letters, manuscripts, &c., some of great value, comprising letters of Presidents, Generals, Colonial Governors, Statesmen, Signers of Constitution and Confederation, celebrated Authors, Statesmen, &c., &c.; also, a very fine collection of continental money. Catalogue ready. Autographs on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 kegs Malaga Grapes.
50 barrels Malaga Grapes.
150 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, proximo. The transfer books will close on Friday, Nov. 5, and remain closed until Tuesday, Nov. 16.

GEO. C. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., (free of taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th of November.

The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 11.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

THIRD DIVIDEND, BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared, from the profits of the past three months, a dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books will close on the [illegible] and reopen on the 10th inst. [illegible], Secretary.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. [illegible], President.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, NOV. 3, BETWEEN [illegible] and 34th sts., a lady's GOLD WATCH with initials J. A. D. on the back. The above reward will be paid if left at No. [illegible] West 25th-st.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE 7-30 GOLD BONDS

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,348 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

(7) SEVEN PER CENT. NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.

FOR SALE.

CITY 5s OF 1870 RECEIVED IN PAYMENT.

GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interest of Stockholders in assets of the Company, previous to Dec. 29, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the Times in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

The firm of W. B. MOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. B. MOTT,
A. F. R. MARTIN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the Stock, Commission and Brokerage business at No. 40 Wall-st., under the firm name of MARTIN & BUNYON.

A. F. R. MARTIN,
W. B. MOTT, Special. ENOS BUNYON.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of November until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of November next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Third-av. Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, prox. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 4 until Nov. 11, prox. By order of the Board.

CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of E. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN PETROLEUM CO., NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hoffman Petroleum Company for election of Trustees, will be held on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books are closed according to by-laws from the 5th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United Petroleum Farms Association for election of trustees, will be held on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock M.

Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed according to by-laws from the 5th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and of the Cincinnati and Chicago [illegible]

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY, [illegible]

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of E. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

COUPONS OF MOUNT CARBON COAL Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the office of GRANT & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons falling due Nov. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Nov. 4, 1869—5 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	117½	5-20 Coupon, '67	115¾	115¼
Coupon, 1881	118½	119¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	115¼	115⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	112¼	112¾	10-40 Regis.	107	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	115	115½	10-40 Coupon	107	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	112¾	113¼	Gold	126¾	127
5-20 Coupon, '65	113½	113¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115¼	115½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FOR SALE.

TEN PER CENT.

CITY AND TOWN BONDS

in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par.

Real valuation of property, $3,186,000.

Whole indebtedness of towns only $300,000.

Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, ISSUED BY THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer these bonds at 95, and confidently recommend them to investors as a first-class and safe investment.

At present price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Eighty-three miles have now been built.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Oct. 22, 1869.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE UNANimous vote of the stockholders, the Board of Directors have ordered an increase of the capital stock of this Company of fifteen per cent. upon the present capital, to be distributed to the stockholders as registered at the close of the transfer books on the 26th day of October inst., and deliverable on SATURDAY, Nov. 6 prox.

Fractional shares will be delivered in scrip, redeemable in the capital stock of the Company when presented in sums of not less than $50.

Certificates for stockholders registered in New-York will be delivered for thirty days at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and afterward at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 26th inst., and reopen on the 8th day of November prox.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on Saturday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will close on Saturday, the 23d day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on Friday, the 26th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking Rooms, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, prox. Polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 22, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

C. T. POLLARD, President.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1869, of the Bonds of the City of Albany, issued to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SCALES.

HOWE'S SCALES MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON VT.

For Circulars and Price List apply to BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Vt., or at the warehouse of the Company, at No. 5 Park-place, New-York, GEORGE E. REYNOLDS, Agent; No. 121 Federal-st., Boston, T. R. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents; No. 266 Lake-st., Chicago, F. S. MESSERLE, Agent.

Agents wanted in every County.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SISters, (Protestant,) situations, one as good plain cook; is an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; would prefer living together, and would not object to doing the washing of a small family; comfortable situations more an object than wages; best City reference. Apply at No. 252 East 9th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, right.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an English Protestant woman, thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; understands the management of a nursery; can give many years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 344 2d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker, and understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing; best City reference, where she has lived four years. Apply for two days at No. 557 7th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse, to take charge of an infant from its birth or one month old; City reference. Call at No. 236 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant in a first-class family; can do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 131 Times Office, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has lived in the best families in the City; no objections to a private boarding house. Can be seen for two days at No. 280 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILLing to assist in the washing in a private family; is a Protestant; would do the housework of a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 515 East 14th-st., bakery.

WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 439 West 28th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and plain sewer or plain waitress; can do sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 636 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as laundress; is fully competent to take charge of the laundry; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to light chamberwork; best City reference. Apply at No. 126 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse; is accustomed to children; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; City reference. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman giving up housekeeping, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; would go as plain cook; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Call at No. 268 Division-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Apply at No. 335 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or would take care of a sick lady; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of soups, game, poultry, meat and jellies; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for an experienced and trustworthy infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a child from its birth. Apply at No. 53 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO procure a situation for a Protestant young woman as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Can be seen until suited at present employer's, No. 75 (new No.) Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; no objection to a short distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 340 West 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference from last place, where she has lived eight years. Call at No. 222 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress, or would go out by the day or month; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 59 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more engagements in good families; cuts and fits ladies' and misses' dresses; trims very neat; can stitch on machines if required; can give reference. Call at 201 West 24th-st., over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do part of the washing in a private family; is a good baker; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 219 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of cooking; would prefer where a kitchen girl is kept; best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or would nurse an invalid lady; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 Bedford-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork in a small family, or to wait upon a lady and sew; is pleasant and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 47 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; is thoroughly experienced; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 167 West 19th-st., corner 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation to take care of children and to do sewing, or would do chamberwork, &c.; good reference. Can be seen at, or address, No. 47 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, nurse or lady's companion. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French, American and German cooking; makes pastry, jellies and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a most excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, or as waitress; understands either; will make herself useful and obliging in whatever is required; undoubted City reference. Call at No. 520 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant. Can be seen for two days at her own home, No. 139 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; does French fluting; can give good reference from her last place. Call at No. 261 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN a situation as child's nurse, &c.; can do embroidery, plain sewing, &c.; a good home desired. Call at No. 219 West Houston-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 215 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman, a native of Wales, with good reference; will do no washing. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 8 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has four years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 221 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class laundress; can do fine work and French fluting; best of reference. Call at No. 232 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in City or country; has good references. Call for two days at 208 West 19th-st.-place, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; would do the coarse washing if required; the best of reference. Call at No. 216 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION WHERE THERE are no children by a French girl as ladies' maid; understands hairdressing. Apply at present employer's, No. 20 West 20th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing in a small private family; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 240 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as child's nurse or first-class waitress; is kind and obliging; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and chambermaid; best City reference. Call at No. 252 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid or to mind children. Apply this day at No. 151 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork or as kitchen girl. Call at No. 12 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; NO objections to assist with the coarse washing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 263 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Houston sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS in a gentleman's private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are very efficient, and in neatness of appearance, capability and reliability are model, valuable and unexceptionable servants. Apply at No. [illegible] Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to bring up an infant by hand; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook, to do the washing and ironing of a small private family; or else do cooking or assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 230 West 37th-st., third house from the corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED lady, not long from Europe, is desirous of getting an engagement in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to do all kinds of family sewing, children's dresses, &c., &c.; will go by the day or week. Address M. WILSON, Post Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kind of soups, game and jellies; no objection to a first-class boarding house; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 207 (old No. 5) 38th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, in a small private family, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Call for two days at the corner of 27th-st. and 7th-av., in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; has the best City reference of ten years from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper, and to do the work of a small family, a woman that understands milk, butter, bread, plain cooking and a judicious nurse; first-class reference. Call at No. 73 Avenue D.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR a competent laundress that understands all kinds of ladies' finery; thoroughly understands her business; parts with her from breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen at No. 324 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will take care of children and do sewing; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 229 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as laundress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 113 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 12 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class laundress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 258 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 62 Park-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; good references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class cook; has the best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; best City reference. Call at No. 57 East 8th-st.

LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S WASHing and ironing done by the dozen, week or month; also fluting neatly done. Call at No. 44 West 15th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; one child; understands his business thoroughly; apartments over carriage house preferred; good City references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. W., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, SINGLE man, a situation; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables, or laying out or improving a gentleman's place, and is willing to work. Address D. K., Box No. 193 Times Office, or No. 15 John-st., seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man that is capable of taking charge as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and is willing to be generally useful; good City references. Address A. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man who can give undoubted references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at the stable No. 15 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address B. J., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman, in a private family, as first-class waiter; has the best of City reference. Address for two days M. G., care of H. Grassie, tailor, No. 170 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a single man, thoroughly competent in all his duties; highly recommended from his last situation. Address or call on J. W., in the grocery store, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman, a sober steady man; is willing to make himself generally useful; has best reference from his last employer. Address C. N., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 110 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young colored man; has the best of references; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing and obliging. Call or address THOMPSON, No. 49 Irving-place, Club stable.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, a respectable young man; best references. Call or address for two days at private stable 125 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable single man; City reference; an interview solicited. Address S. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and waiter in a private family; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom and gardener; he is a good driver; he is not afraid of work; he can milk; he is a Protestant. Address W. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A situation as waiter in a private family; or would go as second man; can be well recommended. Address A. D., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; will be generally useful; can give first-class City reference. Address K., Box No. 226 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, with good City reference; is willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly. Address W. R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man, English, a situation either as driver, groom, porter, &c. Can read, write, &c., and use tools. Call or address S. T., 219 West Houston-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to travel with a lady; excellent City reference. Apply at 330 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer, a single man of first-rate qualifications under glass and out of doors, having references; would like to go South. Apply to 1 Barclay-st., bookstore.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for the last four years. Address No. 100 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener and coachman; the best of reference given from last employer. Can be seen by calling at or addressing No. 278 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man, a Dane, with first-class reference from last employer. Call at No. 8 6th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion with an active Wall-st. house, where his membership of the New-York Stock Exchange can be made available. Address WALL-ST., Box No. 131 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A woman to cook, wash and iron and do general housework, and a little girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful; a good home is offered to a widow and daughter. Apply at No. 35 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Hudson sts.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON SINGER'S sewing machine; one who understands making loose at residence on 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., top floor, over the plumber's shop. Call for two days.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MODERATE wages. Address, in own handwriting, with reference, Box No. 1,287 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE CITY, a first-class German or French cook; high wages will be given. Apply at No. 46 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE CITY, A first-class Scotch or Welsh Protestant [illegible]. Apply at No. 49 2d-av.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER. Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

SHIPPING.

GUIGNON LINE.
THE ROYAL MAIL AND NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10 | Parisian, Thursday, Nov. 25
Siberia, Thursday, Nov. 11 | Saxonia, Wednesday, Dec. 1
Manhattan, Wednesday, Nov. 17 | Anglia, Thursday, Dec. 2
Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18 | Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24 | Tyrolia, Thursday, Dec. 9
By the Wednesday steamers, Red Cabins, $80; Steerage, First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$125, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35, currency.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$125, currency
Through bills of lading to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of Nov. 17 will not carry passengers.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
NATIONAL LINE—Regular Line of Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 7 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Nov. 16, 4 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. First Cabin.....$80 To London.....105 To Paris.....115
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. First Cabin.....$80 To London.....85 To Paris.....95
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. Liverpool.....$80 St. John's, N. F.....10 French Steamer.....20
STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Liverpool.....$30 Halifax.....20 St. John's, N. F.....20 French Steamer.....20
Passengers also for Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid steamships of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, BURNOUF.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13
LAFAYETTE.....BOURAN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11
FRESNEL.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 25
Rates of passage (payable in gold, including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $105 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, both involving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are expected to sail as follows:
INDIA.....Nov. 6 | BRITANNIA.....Nov. 27
CALEDONIA.....Nov. 13 | COLUMBIA.....Dec. 4
IOWA.....Nov. 20 | EUROPA.....Dec. 11
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE (PAYABLE IN CURRENCY).
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $135.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Certificates from Glasgow or Liverpool to Paris, $20.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAY
COLORADO.....1,500 tons.....Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....1,500 tons.....Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.....1,500 tons.....Nov. 24, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO.....2,152 tons.....Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,500 tons.....Dec. 8, at 7:00 A. M.
NEVADA.....2,152 tons.....Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold) $80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency) $30.
Saloons and State Rooms all on deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, Webster, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 7½ A. M.
ERIN, Webster, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURDY, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $140 to $150. Steerage, $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Next steamer of the above line leaves Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON NOV. 20.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
NOV. 6—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain [illegible]
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 12. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamship
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, Thursday, Nov. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALMANDEZ & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE.....Nov. 11
EAGLE, Captain M. B. GREENE.....Nov. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Lt. WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 34 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 29 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 3d of every month for Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia and SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 3.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WINN, Jan. 3.
These steamers carry mail to Rio Janeiro this and all of St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Captain SKIDDY, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 12 M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 20 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain SHEERMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 34 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 29 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier N North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....NELSON.....Saturday, Nov. 6
GEO. WASHINGTON.....COLES.....Saturday, Nov. 13
Freight taken on the usual terms, and through rates to all points in Texas.
For passage, first and second cabin, or freight, apply to
M. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 3 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this course, should never leave Paris without one; their service are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in insuring the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Gentlemen and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
G. W. LORD,
CAPT. A. HINES,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the Interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For freight or cabin apply to
J. J. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, E. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA FORT, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—BENGER'S LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 11th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Broad-st.
Price of passage reduced to $18.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Savannah & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 18th November.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, 365 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander, BEARSE AND OSBORN,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 39 North River,
AT FOUR P. M.
foot of Chambers-st.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running on
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Freight Agent.
H. B. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
Narragansett Steamship Company

NOTICE.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.
SUNDAY BOAT DISCONTINUED.
The steamers of this line will make their last Sunday trip this season on Sunday, Nov. 7, 1869.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
CHAS. H. VAILE, Gen. Pass. Agent.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. JOHN BRAMHALL and Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
Will leave Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and baggage checked on board of the Jersey Blues, and at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway.
H. B. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE RIVERS DAY DREW AND DAN MCCHESNEY.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier 24, North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with the Western and Canadian Express Trains. Leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the dock, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 30, 2:30 P. M. | Friday, Oct. 29...12:00 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 2...2:00 P. M. | Monday, Nov. 1...1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 3...2:30 P. M. | Tuesday, Nov. 2...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 4...2:30 P. M. | Thursday, Nov. 4...7:00 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 5...2:30 P. M. | Friday, Nov. 5...8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 9...11:00 A. M. | Monday, Nov. 8...8:00 A. M.
TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and the cheaper than any other line, and the reduced fare to all points Northwest and West. Tickets and goods at Dodd's Express, Nos. 482 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 355 West-st.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 3:45 o'clock, daily, and foot of 10th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. & T. SMETHS'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Fishkill, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 9:15 and 5:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 51 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M.—way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M.—Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M.—Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M.—Albany express, through in 3½ hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M.—Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:30 P. M.—Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M.—Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
3:00 A. M.—Albany express.
5:00 P. M.—Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.—Yonkers trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M.—Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:15, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2, 4:30, 5:15, 7:15 and 11:00 P. M.—Yonkers trains.
Aug. 30, 1869. J. M. TOUSEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE ERIE depots, foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 6 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 6 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 8:30 P. M. train to Hornellsville, and the 10 A. M. train to Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 5:30 P. M.
For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For Suffern and Way, at 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, at 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 8 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 3 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6 P. M., 8 P. M., 8:30 P. M. and Saturdays only 12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 3 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only 12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 429 and 957 Broadway; No. 366 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depot office, foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
To Piermont only.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt-st. and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 2:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Paterson Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 and 8:30 P. M. and at 12 midnight on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Hackettstown.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

CHURCH ST. EXTENSION.
Builders and those designing to build are invited to examine our new style of iron fronts with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See fronts No. 26 Chatham-st., also block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.
J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av and 25th-st.
Every description of iron work for buildings.

LOANS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and silver wares bought and sold, and money loaned on them by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 112 Bleecker-st., one door below Mercer-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 6 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A.M., Principal. The pupils of all ages the Institute or College of reasonable terms.
For prospectus, terms, &c., apply personally or by letter at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.
Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NOS. 213 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 30TH-ST.
reopens in the Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 27. For catalogues, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. I. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

DR. F. BERNETT'S SEMINARY, English and Classical School commences the fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 765 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 563 Broadway.

EUROPEAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.
Modeled after the Conservatories of Europe.
FOREIGN CONSERVATORIES.
Eminent instructors engaged for the several departments. Rapid progress guaranteed. Send for circular.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 206 4th-av.—104th year.
English, Classical and Commercial; modern languages, French, German. Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance, course of thorough teachers. R. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Will reopen Oct. 4, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
French and English Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 21 East 35th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND HOLLAVERACK COLLEGE offer a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the degree of mistress of arts. Also a course of study for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course, $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, formerly Dr. Anthon's Grammar School, No. 43 Park-av., between 40th and 41st sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 6. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $300 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comforts of home. Address Miss M. W. MITCALF.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at No. 680 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. Circulars at the Office, 1 Park-row, or at the School, No. 680 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 30 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, English branches, French, preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MRS. PARRY'S AND MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 183 Madison-av., corner 34th-st., reopens Sept. 20. For terms apply at the house.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Boys, Tuxedo's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS MALLERY will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 12 Madison-av., one door below 23d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 324 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. D., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 626 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 183 East 22d-st.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.,—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MISS F. R. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 18 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,307 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ABRUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 20 West 20th-st.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,531 Broadway, next to 46th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 124 East 40th-st., Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

MRS. SITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 46 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also in the making of that part of Broadway between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a street of greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the charter of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act and said Legislature. RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at No. 186 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all the property and effects of the said corporation will be and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1869.
BALDWIN & CLARKE FARNING, Receiver, &c.
MURPHY & STOUT, Attorneys, 160 Broadway, N. Y.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise, on the 29th day of November, 1869, for a license to sell ale and beer, only, at No. 679 Water-st., New-York.
SANDY DRISCOLL.

MACHINERY.

LOW-PRICED
MACHINERY.
The Jersey City Locomotive Works having leased their real estate, propose to immediately part with the balance of their machinery at very low prices. Call and examine, or send for a catalogue.
WM. W. AUCHINCLOSS,
Stanhope and Warren sts.,
Jersey City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND RAMBELLIED MANTELS, etc.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 154 and 156 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. P. H. STEWART & CO., No. 656 Sixth-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

S. HEARSEY, NO. 33 1ST-AV., NEAR 2d-st., to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE MANSIONELLY-FURNISHED room, with fire and gas, and use of bath, suitable for one or two gentlemen, will be found at the office of the Sanitary Aid Association, 1 Park-row, City Hall-square, N. Y. Apply between 9 and 5 o'clock. Address, with name, P. O. Box No. 183 Times Office.

A WELL FURNISHED ROOM, CONSISTING OF one large and one small room, handsomely furnished, with gas, bath and other conveniences, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Private table only. References required. Apply at No. 8 West 16th-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET both parlors and bedroom, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. Private table only. References required. Apply at No. 8 West 16th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHO HAVE MOVED into their own house, desire to let one or two elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, to a first-class home. No other boarders. Address, No. 241 Bleecker-st., and 4th School.

No. 48 WEST 32D-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms on second floor; rooms on third floor; also a large front room on the fourth floor, suitable for two gentlemen or gent and wife; board first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MOVED into the large corner house, No. 160 East 26d-st., will rent an elegant second floor, with private table; also rooms, with board; newly refurnished, painted and carpeted. Highest references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can find a pleasant home in a private family, with other gentlemen; terms moderate; board and lodging; furnished rooms and board; reference required. Address, P. O. Box 1,000.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO rent, with or without board, with use of piano; also, nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping. Address No. 407 6th-av.

No. 215 EAST 10TH-ST.—TWO FRONT parlors, second and third floors, furnished, with board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

No. 138 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 41st-st.—A handsomely-furnished parlor to let, with board; also large room suitable for two gentlemen; references exchanged.

A VERY HANDSOME PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with or without private table, at No. 279 4th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, without board. Call at No. 109 East 29th-st., corner of 4th-av.

No. 19 EAST 42D-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, single and en suite, to let with full board.

No. 22 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, ELEGANT suite of parlors, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen without board.

No. 54 WEST 49TH-ST.—HANDSOME front room to let, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; board for families and single gentlemen.

No. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of second story rooms to let, with board; handsomely furnished; references exchanged.

No. 159 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, with use of back parlor, and private table to a party of adults; references.

No. 143 WEST 13TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE furnished rooms to let to one or two gentlemen; private family.

A FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FOUR rooms, No. 64 West 38th-st., will be rented to a gentleman and wife until May 1.

No. 104 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDSOME newly-furnished rooms to rent, with board; house and location first class.

No. 45 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO LET, VERY pleasant rooms at moderate prices, between Broadway and 4th-av.

No. 30 WEST 32D-ST.—A HANDSOME second floor to let, separately or together, with or without private table. References exchanged.

No. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—One suite of rooms to let, "with private table only," to a small family.

No. 99 WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF rooms, parlor and sleeping room, with private table; also, rooms with or without board.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE PLEASANTLY accommodated with board at No. 21 26-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DESIRABLE rooms with or without board. No. 22 West 24th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, full and light. $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY OF FOUR, GENTLE-man, wife, child and nurse, who have recently relinquished housekeeping, desire a full suite of rooms (with private table) for a permanent home, in a strictly private, genteel and well-located house. A small family, who would like to arrange upon reasonable terms, by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post Office, stating particulars

EVANGELICAL UNION.

The Proposed World's Conference of Protestant Churches.

Preliminary Gathering in This City Yesterday.

The Alliance to Meet in New-York Next Autumn.

Report of Rev. Dr. Schaff, the American Delegate to European Branches.

Pere Hyacinthe's Views on Christian Unity.

The preliminary meeting for taking into consideration what measures should be adopted for making successful the proposed World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, presided. A large auditory, composed in great part of ladies, was present. The exercises were opened by Rev. Howard Crosby, who gave out the hymn:

"Come we who love the Lord,
And let our joys be known,"

in which the whole audience joined.

Rev. Dr. DeWitt then read the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, and offered up prayer.

Mr. Gorham D. Abbott, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, then read letters of regret at not being able to be present at the meeting, from Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. McClintock, of Madison, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven; Rev. Dr. Blackburn, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Fisher, of Utica; Rev. Dr. Webb, of Boston, and from a friend of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The last mentioned letter stated that Mr. Beecher had been called to Albany in consequence of the sudden and severe illness of his daughter.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge then announced that they had assembled to hear the report of Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, who was sent out by the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, last Spring, to the several Branches of the Alliance in Europe, to consult with them respecting a General Conference of all the Branches to be held in the City of New-York in the Fall of 1870. The question as to the advisability of that proposed Conference was now to be decided, and means were to be provided for defraying the expenses of such delegates who were not in circumstances to meet the cost of attending the Assembly. He then introduced Rev. Dr. Schaff, who made a verbal report of his efforts as the Agent of the Alliance to bring about the proposed Conference.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. SCHAFF.

To-day, he said, the British Evangelical Alliance is sitting in Derby, England, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding; and while he was addressing this audience a report of his operations as agent of the American Branch was being read to the conference at Derby. It was highly desirable that a telegraphic message should be sent to their British brethren informing them that the American Branch was coöperating with them in bringing to a glorious issue the proposed World's Conference. The importance of the contemplated assembly could not be overestimated. The Fall meeting, if carried out as intended, would be the event of 1870 as the Ecumenical Council at Rome will doubtless be the event of 1869. It gave him great joy to report the full success of the mission on which he had been sent by the Alliance, and which, from his knowledge of many of the leading evangelical divines in Europe he was probably better qualified than many others to perform. He had not, therefore, felt himself at liberty to decline the mission, though the state of his health, when it was undertaken, was precarious. Two days after his arrival in England he attended the English council of the Alliance, which met at that time. Its object was to decide whether or not the proposed assembly in New-York would have representatives from their body. All the difficulties which first presented themselves in connection with this matter were removed, and the English Alliance pledged its coöperation in the movement on a fraternal basis. He coöperated with the British brethren in the most friendly manner, and could vouch for it that there was among them no difficulty with regard to the assembly of 1870.

The Doctor then read a series of resolutions passed at the gathering referred to, extending its hearty sympathy to the American branch in the matter of the proposed conference, and pledging itself to have representatives thereon. He subsequently attended and addressed a meeting at Freemasons' Hall, in London, composed of religious people, who heartily coöperated in the idea of the projected conference. This meeting was in every respect a fine one, and the unanimity of its deliberations were in marked contrast with the feelings of the people and the avowals of the English Press, which were then wrought up to a high point relative to a forthcoming war with the United States; these sentiments being predicated on the speech delivered by Senator Sumner regarding the *Alabama* claims. He then prepared a provisional programme embracing a synopsis of the subjects regarding which the Conference would be expected to deliberate, and sent it to eminent Protestants in all parts of Europe, inviting their coöperation. From many of these answers had been received, and in every case their approval was secured. He attended several religious conferences of various denominational bodies, and met with a hearty welcome from all. The Congregationalist Conference accepted the invitation to attend, as also did other religious assemblies. The two convocations of the Free Kirk of Scotland also warmly indorsed the movement. He had personal interviews with the Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Dublin, and with the leading divines of England and Scotland belonging to the Baptist, Wesleyan and other bodies, all of whom looked favorably on the proposition. [The doctor here read a list of names of those eminent clergymen who expect to be present at the conference.] The celebrated Rev. Dr. Alford, Dean of Canterbury, could not attend, in consequence of his having made arrangements to visit Palestine at the time proposed for holding the conference; but he will send a paper on "Christian Unity," to be read in the assembly. He found the people of England greatly exercised at the time over the threatened war with the United States, based on the *Alabama* claims. In response to a toast at a dinner given by a number of ministers, he told them that when he left the United States, no sensible man dreamed of war between the two countries. The position of the United States, he informed them, was simply this: Here is our bill; if you choose to pay it, well and good; if not, why, we will let it lie over. [Laughter.] The American Government would not, he assured them, rush into war in consequence of the utterances of one single Senator. In conversation with the Archbishop of Canterbury, he told him that the Christian people in America would be glad if he would see his way clear to lend his official aid to the proposed conference. The Archbishop did not promise to do this, but referred him to Dean Alford, as one who would be likely to take a great interest in the matter. At dinner at the Archbishop's palace subsequently, he was introduced to the Dean, who then promised to send the paper on "Christian Unity," referred to in the foregoing part of his remarks. He also visited Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and endeavored to get from him a promise to attend the conference. He saw that celebrated man preaching to an attentive and serious congregation of 7,000 people. Spurgeon then declined being a delegate to the assembly, but since that time it has been intimated that he is anxious to come. His mission on the continent was more difficult at first; but it eventuated gloriously. In France, Holland, Switzerland and Germany the result of his efforts was as successful as in England. He proposed to give an account of his mission in this respect at a subsequent meeting. The time selected (1870) is highly favorable for an Ecumenical Conference, as the proposed gathering might be called. Had 1869 been selected, there would have been no representatives from the churches on the continent in attendance thereon. The success of the movement, however, depended on the spirit of God, which all prayed might be with them when the great assembly should meet. The gathering of so many followers of the Redeemer, intent on furthering the interests of Christ's Kingdom would be productive of mighty results to the Christian world. It would bring the two continents to a better understanding of each other, and would, in addition to its effect in a purely religious sense, propagate true impressions of liberty over all the earth. Such a glorious opportunity for spreading religious truth over the world never occurred, and would never occur again. It should be, therefore, the prayer of every true Christian, that it may be brought to successful fruition.

The audience then sang the hymn,

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. He referred in complimentary terms to the very excellent report of Dr. Schaff, and begged to present some resolutions for the adoption of the meeting:

Resolved, That we have listened with feelings of deep interest and grateful satisfaction to the report of Rev. Dr. Schaff, and while gladly welcoming home the distinguished representative of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, we exchange with him our warm congratulations upon the successful issue of his mission, and thank him for the important and efficient service he has rendered.

Resolved, That as we heartily approve, so we are prepared to second, with Christian zeal, the steps which have been taken in furtherance of our cherished purpose, and, as we believe, the general desire, to hold a Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in the United States; and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we hereby extend a whole-hearted American invitation and welcome to the several branches of the Evangelical Alliance in the various parts of Christendom, to meet in general Conference in the City of New-York, at a date hereafter to be agreed upon, during the Autumn of the year 1870.

Resolved, That we are eminently gratified to learn, by the report of Rev. Dr. Schaff, that the preliminary invitation of the American Branch, conveyed through him to our brethren in Europe, has been so kindly received that we have already good reason to expect the attendance of a number of distinguished delegates, and that we have pleasing encouragement to anticipate a large representation from Great Britain and the continent.

Resolved, That in offering to our brethren abroad the hospitalities of New-York, we propose, under God, more than open doors and hearts full of welcome, looking forward, as we do, to such communion in Christ, and such "sweet counsel together" touching the interests of His Kingdom as shall bring down upon our churches and the world we seek to evangelize a fresh baptism of blessing, and help us all who now labor in Christian unity and spiritual fellowship, to the achievement, through Christ, of a heavenly fellowship when labor shall cease and love be enthroned forever.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. SCHENCK.

He presented these resolutions, he said, for the sake of illustrating the sentiments of the audience on the important issues presented, and of giving some little direction to the debate that should ensue, rather than for any other purpose. When Dr. Schaff's mission was undertaken a good deal of discouragement was felt in reference to the result. An earlier time had been fixed, but the matter was postponed, to the disappointment of a great many, but he blessed God that the Conference had been postponed to next year, when they expected to have a larger attendance than they could possibly have at present. He thanked God for the past, and took courage for the future, and he hoped and believed the great council of next year would be a grand success. The numbers and character of the audience testified to the interest taken in the coming council, and he was well aware that the interest in it was not local, but it spread in all directions. The time had come when the people should subscribe, so that the Executive Committee would have something to stand on, and he believed that a sum of not less than $10,000 could be collected that day, and by so doing they would show a hearty sympathy with the proposed Conference of the Evangelical Alliance. This money was required to pay the expenses of delegates, and to extend to them a true American hospitality—a hospitality at least equal to that exhibited at Amsterdam to the American delegates who, in performance of a noble duty, had visited that city; $10,000 would be money sufficiently small toward the furtherance of this great project of the American Alliance, for he looked forward to the proposed Conference as pregnant of great results, and he trusted that the friends of the Evangelical Alliance would give a proof of their sympathy and love by contributing promptly and liberally.

It was moved and seconded that the resolutions lie on the table, to be ready for further consideration last evening, which was agreed to.

FINANCES PROMISED.

Rev. Dr. Prime remarked that one gentleman had already agreed to contribute toward the expense of one delegate, $500; another had promised to provide for three; another to provide for two, and two or three gentlemen had agreed to provide for one each; and he believed there were at least twenty gentlemen present who would act in a similar manner.

Dr. De Witt said he was ready to provide for all from Holland who were willing to come to this country.

Rev. Mr. Hall said that on the part of his church, he was ready to contribute one-tenth of the $10,000 needed.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. M'COSH.

Rev. Dr. McCosh then stepped forward, and was received with loud applause. He said: The most remarkable doctrine established in our day in physical science and doctrine, singularly illustrative of the power and wisdom of God, is what has been characteristically designated as a correlation of the physical force. According to that sublime doctrine there is just one force operating throughout the whole universe, but variously modified in different circumstances. It is the same power that moves and breathes, burns in the fire, shines in the light, gives us all our mechanical power that sets our machinery going, that is in our very animal life, and enables us to live. That is the doctrine established in our day, and this power is a power derived almost exclusively from the sun, coming from the sun to our earth, entering the plants of our earth, going into everything, diffusing itself over the whole of nature. I think this is a magnificent illustration of the work of the Spirit of God in the church and in the individual christian. It is said in the Scriptures that there is one Spirit, but there is a diversity of gifts. It is the one Spirit throughout the universal church that has called men out of sin and misery and brought them into a state of salvation, to a Redeemer who has united them to God through Christ. This manifests itself into a variety of forms, and as we have a diversity in nature so it is in the church of God, where we have such a diversity of gifts. One man has a sanctified knowledge, another has wisdom in devising means for the promotion of God's grace, another having abundant zeal, another having great love. As it is in individuals, so it is in churches. One church is distinguished for one gift. Some churches have been greatly distinguished for the zeal with which they have defended the glorious doctrines of the word of God; others have been remarkable for liberality; others for keeping up a proper sort of fellowship among the members of the Church, one with another. While there are these diversities of gifts in the Church, still they are all one. The holy Roman Catholic Church has perverted that doctrine—wont understand it, and, not only that, but it has turned it into ridicule. That Church formally acknowledge it, and it is of very great moment that Protestants should not forget it. There is a true doctrine of the unity of the Church of God. We might all belong to different denominations, but they are all one in Christ, and are bound therefore to acknowledge each other. This is a duty in which the Protestant churches have largely failed. Each has been seeking to bear up his own body, and I don't object to that, because after all it is through small bodies great work is to be carried on. But we have forgot the other doctrine, which is equally important—that we are after all one in Christ, and being in Christ, that we should exhibit that unity, acknowledge it everywhere, and especially by saying to every person truly united to Christ—every one that makes a proper profession and seems to be worthy of the profession—that we acknowledge them as brothers and sisters in Christ Jesus. And if any body of Christians forget this doctrine, it will be greater to their own injury. They will be greatly narrowed in the spirit of the work they do. I would compare a Church so situated to a stagnant pool that is receiving no streams into it, and is, as it were, not living at all—not living for Christ; whereas I would compare the true Church to a lake that is receiving streams and keeping it constantly fresh, and on the other hand giving out living streams of water to the districts through which they flow. It is the object of the Evangelical Alliance not to constitute the unity of the Church. The Church is one because it is composed of a company of believers, and believers are already one in Christ. The Church is one. But we can acknowledge this unity of the Church; we can manifest it before the world; so that as Christ and the Father are one, so believers may all be one in time, and manifest this unity. But this unity is manifest; it is clearly promised, it has some probable influence on the world, and it is of the utmost moment then that Protestants should not hold it theoretically, but that they should exhibit it; and this will be the best counterpoise that we can possibly have to that council which is to meet at Rome. They will exhibit, they say, a unity of organization; but they will not exhibit a unity of the spirit of true Christians, and we should set before the world a very different exhibition, an exhibition which we regard as a true unity, a substantial unity, a unity of spirit, a unity, above all, in love to a common Saviour, and in love one to another. The main object of the Evangelical Alliance is to manifest to the world the unity of the body of Christ. But, is this all we can accomplish? Are you to meet simply to express sentiments or exhibit feelings? If this be so, people will at once say that this body cannot be of permanent good; that it may produce some momentary feeling, but it will have no lasting effect on the country. If you allow me I would speak to some of the practical working which this Evangelical Alliance may accomplish, which it has in part accomplished, for each succeeding time it will accomplish more than it has done before. It will bring us Christians, from various lands, in more delightful fellowship. Reference has been made to the meeting at Holland, and nothing struck me more than the way in which we were there enabled to sing the praises of God. There were put into our hands a prayer book in which were hymns in four tongues—French, Holland, German and English. It seemed as if it was impossible to hold communion, but the same sentiment was held in each tongue, and we sang to the same tune, and we felt as if we were enjoying that fellowship which saints shall have in glory. People of all various Christian denominations we sat there. One addressed us in German, and another in French, another in Dutch, and I was expected to address in English, but Dr. Schaick being present, I thought it better our American brethren should be represented in Europe, and he gave us a spirit-stirring address. There we sat at that table and testified our love to our common Master, and in the meantime we felt our hearts burning with love, one toward another, and we left that place with a larger affection than we entered. It is of great moment we should know what men in other countries have done for the advance of the truth. I reckon on a great crisis for this country, and I believe we are in the midst of the struggle. There is a fight going on between a loving Christianity and an open infidelity, such as was not exhibited in any age. It began in Germany, and men there have gained the victory. What was said there reminded me of what your most distinguished President remarked to me sometime since, when I had the pleasure of passing an evening with him. In the course of the evening a sentiment came from the depths of his heart when he said: "I was on the picket line the whole of that war, from the commencement to the end of it, and I never despaired of success. I was as sure at the beginning and the middle of it as I was at the end." [Applause.] So with the doctrine of truth; it will eventually become successful. Men grow old in the service of Christ, but their words are telling. Only a few minutes ago you had to help a gentleman to that platform, but when he got there what a stream of eloquence came from him; and I trust men will come from that country where they have fought the battle and gained the victory. I believe they will come here and tell us how the victory was gained there. Unitarianism has no life in it. Rationalism is now gone. It is no use for a young man to fight with it. We are come to the age of materialism. These men have been in the battle, and there have come among us warriors telling us of the tests encountered, and preparing us to engage in a similar battle. And there is an old contest between the Church of Rome and the Protestant Churches. We need to counsel together as to what should be done in the present emergency, for though the Church of Rome is substantially the same always, yet it suits itself to the circumstances in which it is placed. Having been in Ireland—the very midst of the battle-field in the Old Country—the most Popish country in the world, I know perfectly the character in which the forces of Antichrist are at present moving. They are moving in the direction of education. They want to break up your State system of education. They will be joined in this by the infidel. They have already succeeded in New-York in getting a separate sum of money paid by you, with which they will teach the doctrines of Popery from the hour school opens until it closes. [Applause.] While you expose the theoretical errors of the Church of Rome, you have, at the same time, to take care that the State system of education be not destroyed, and you will seek to combine as Protestants for the advance of the glorious system of education that is found in the United States. [Applause.] The speaker continued at considerable length on the necessity of keeping the Sabbath holy, on education, and the great necessity of providing suitable means of support for young clergymen, rendering them comfortable according to their high station in life, and giving each an average of at least $1,000 a year.

Rev. Dr. Thompson remarked that he had no doubt that Father Hyacinthe, were he not detained in the country, would be glad to be present. He was anxious to appear as a mere spectator, in order to get acquainted with their method of action and familiar with the distinguished gentlemen present. It seemed to the reverend speaker that they should meet with affability their French brother, who had so nobly maintained truth, but who was still formally a member of the Catholic Church.

FATHER HYACINTHE ON CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Rev. L. W. Bacon, of Williamsburg, said that he was compiling Father Hyacinthe's sermons, and having acquainted that gentleman with the fact, he received a reply, to be used as a preface to the work, which he read, as follows:

"I am gratified as well as surprised at the honor which you are disposed to give to the few discourses I have published in Europe. I should have been glad, I acknowledge, if I had been able to bring to America something less unworthy of the sympathies with which I have here been welcomed and which I shall always reckon among the greatest honors and the purest joys of my life. Such as these are, however, I commit these rough productions to the intelligence of your readers. Frenchman and Catholic as I am, I present them, through your hands, to that great American Republic of which you are a citizen, and to those numerous and flourishing Protestant Churches of which you are one of the ministers. I am proud of my France, but I deem it one of its most solid glories to have contributed to the independence of that noble country, which it has never ceased to love, and which it shall one day learn to imitate. How many people for whom liberty is something less than a barren theory or bloody practice! With me the cause of labor has never been confounded with that relation of liberty which rears its houses of prayer next to its houses of commerce, and crowns its noisy and productive week with the sweetness and majesty of its worship. I continue faithful to my Church and faith, and I have protested against the excesses which have dishonored it, and which seem bent upon its ruin. You may measure the intensity of my love to-day by the bitterness of my lamentation. When He who is in all things our master, our example, armed himself with a scourge of cords against the profaners of the Temple, His disciples remembered that it was written, 'The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up.' I am still faithful to my Church. I am none the less sensible of the interest which must be felt in the bosom of other Churches in what I may say or do within the pale of Catholicism. For that matter, I have never deemed that the Christian Communions that have been separated from Rome have been disinherited of the Holy Ghost, and without a part in the infinite work of the preparation for the Kingdom of God. In my relations with some of the most pious and the most learned of their members, I have experienced in the very depths of my soul, that unutterable blessing of the communion of saints. Whatever may divide us externally in space or in time, vanishes like a dream in the presence of that which unites us within—the grace of the same God, the blood of the same cross, the Host of the same Trinity. Whatever be our prejudices, yet under the eye of God who seeth every hidden thing, who gives His hand which is leading us, we are laboring all in common for the upbuilding of that Church of the future which shall be the church of the past in its purity and its original beauty. 'In the days of his captivity, the word of the Lord came to Ezekiel and said to him, Take a stick and write thereon For Judah and for the children of Israel, his tenants; and take another stick and write thereon For Joseph; also a stick for Ephraim and for all the house of Israel, his tenants. Then thou shalt join them one to the other, and they shall form but one stick, and they shall be united in thy hand.' The Lord hath then put in my hands two branches, Rome and the children of others. I have pressed them together to my heart, and under the outpouring of my tears and my prayers I have so joined them that they shall be henceforth but one tree. Men have dared to scorn my efforts, seemingly so, and they ask of me as they have asked of the seer of olden times, 'Will you not tell us what then that you would do?' And I look upon the tree whose roots still torn and mutilated, and already I behold the brilliant flowers and the savory fruit, one God, one faith, one baptism, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd. Br. HYACINTHE.

HIGHLAND FALLS, All Saints Day, Nov. 2, 1869."

The reading of the letter was frequently interrupted with loud applause. After rendering of the hymn "Praise God," &c., the meeting adjourned until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening meeting, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, the church was crowded with auditors. After appropriate religious exercises, Rev. Dr. Schaff resumed the narration of his efforts in behalf of the proposed conference.

CONTINUATION OF DR. SCHAFF'S REPORT.

For the last six months, he said, the newspaper Press everywhere had spoken frequently of the Pope's coming Ecumenical Council. It aspires to the dignity of one of the ancient gatherings of the Church, such as that of Nice, Ephesus, and the pseudo Ecumenical Council of Trent—one of those assemblies that make an epoch in the history of the human race—and it will exert an influence on the religious characteristics of millions yet unborn. The question with the Protestant world now is, shall this Roman assembly pass unanswered. The Council of Trent was answered by the Synod of Dort and the Westminster Assembly. What shall be done in this new emergency? His impression was that after the Council at Rome shall have been held the Council at New-York would claim an equal share of public attention. The speaker then gave an account of the difficulties that beset him while pursuing his mission in behalf of the Alliance on the continent. Crossing the Atlantic to be present at the conference seemed to be an obstacle in the way of the German Professors whom he approached on this subject; want of time was another objection, as was also ignorance of the English language urged by them and others. He saw the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, and also the King of Wurtemburg, who, on his representation gave permission to those professors in the national institutions of those countries who wished to attend the conference to be absent three months for that purpose. The wives of many of the clergy objected to their going away on what they regarded as a hazardous voyage. Finally, however, all these difficulties were settled and promises of attendance were received from many of the most eminent divines in Germany. He then went to Paris, to see the French branch of the Evangelical Alliance, in June. It was attended by the most distinguished clergymen and laymen, and they pledged themselves to coöperate fully in the movement. They feel that such a meeting, held here, would do much to insure the final victory of Protestantism, now struggling against fearful odds in France. Many of the most prominent ministers—among them Rev. Messrs. Fisch, Cassalis, Mercie, and others of great renown—promised to be present. From France the speaker went to Holland and secured promises from many eminent divines. At a meeting in Utrecht, Rev. Drs. Cohen Stuart and von Oosterzee both signified their intention to take part in the conference, and Baron von Mohn will come, at his own expense. Dr. Schaff then mentioned the names of many other prominent clergymen and laymen from France, Germany and Switzerland who intend to be present, and closed by urging on his hearers the necessity of providing means for such as were unable to defray the expenses incident to their attendance.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. HALL.

Rev. Dr. J. Hall next spoke on the advantage of the coming council, and the great benefit derived by the world from the practices and efforts of the Evangelical Alliance. During a few weeks yearly for the past two years the members of the Alliance had spent some most delightful weeks in united prayer. While attending one of those prayer-meetings a young Neapolitan, who had doubts as to his own religion, yet wavered about joining Protestantism because of its differences, was converted, and was at present a student in a theological seminary studying to become a preacher of truth. The reverend gentleman mentioned various instances in Europe in which governments were compelled to act liberally toward their subjects because of the efforts made by the Alliance, and further remarked that these efforts were made not on behalf of the member of any particular sect or country, but on behalf of any religionist whose liberty was in jeopardy. In the Alliance there was a great deal that concerned all, and they looked with hopeful expectation to the coming meeting next Fall. He did not attach so much importance as others had done to the Ecumenical Council. He considered it to be a sign of weakness, not of strength, and the important manner in which it was spoken of only gave it a magnitude to which it was not entitled. He attached no importance to the progress of Romanism for there was no such thing. The celebrated Maurice, of Nassau, once ordered to be shot a straggling deserter, who by words and signs attempted to spread terror into the army; so would he (the speaker) like to bring down the flying report circulated about the world, on no specific data, to the effect that Romanism was making alarming progress, and people ought to be terribly frightened at the way it was going on. Catholics were in America, but they were not produced here. They had come from Ireland and Germany to this country, where they became worse Catholics and better citizens. There was not increase. There was no such progress to be alarmed at in the least degree, and he would not have the minds of people excited by ideas which had no date in fact upon which to rest. He felt no alarm in relation to the scientific forms of thought going on under the name of rationalism and materialism, but he was much more afraid of that not scientific or philosophic materialism which occupies voracious in the making of money; and which found some excuse for godliness in the arguments of rationalism, and in the apparent divisions of Protestantism. Against that materialism nothing would be an adequate breakwater but a higher religious life. He thanked God he was born in the old world, and had come to live and die in the new world. Being well acquainted with the people of both countries, he could say that they could learn a great deal from the brethren on the other side. They had leisure to think; and, while Americans would be greatly benefited by the coming among them of foreigners, the Europeans would be equally benefited by coming to this country. The movement of the people of America had a great influence on the movements of other nations, and he found that even in Ireland a meeting of lay delegates had been held to frame a Constitution for the future guidance of the members of the disestablished Episcopal Church. The Alliance had a noble object in view, and with the cry of "God with us" as a battle word, they expected to do a great deal toward accomplishing a noble object.

A collection was then taken up. A sum of over $1,500 was collected, which, with the $7,500 already subscribed, makes a grand total of over $9,000 already on hand.

Rev. Dr. Adams spoke of the Christian magnitude of the Alliance and the number of great speakers who were to attend its deliberations. They had something to learn from the Old World, and, therefore, the presence of great men from abroad was needed; and he believed that they would return to their respective countries with an idea of the grandeur of American institutions.

After a few remarks from Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, Mr. Gamp and others the resolutions proposed at the morning session were adopted, after which the meeting broke up.

[Advertisement.]

A.—Knox's Fall Hats are now "all the go" with gentlemen, and soon "Knox's Furs" will be "all the go" with the ladies. The longer Knox continues in the business the firmer the hold he has upon those gentlemen who desire fashionable and stylish hats, or those ladies who delight in wearing rich, warm furs. In anything in his line Knox cannot be beat. He knows his business. He strives to please all and does so. His goods are just what they are represented to be, and his customers are sure of getting the article they pay for. Therefore, we say to all of you who wish anything in the hat or fur line, call on Knox, corner of Broadway and Fulton street. He will suit you.

[Advertisement.]

Gentlemen who would forward their suit with the fair, will find it an aid to secure a fair suit of Messrs. Freeman & Burr, whose goods, style of work and prices are alike satisfactory.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. Harlem & Co., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

West......Nov. 22..Bremen....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Virginia.........Nov. 6..New-York...Liverpool.
City of Paris...Nov. 6..New-York...Havre.
Celia.............Nov. 6..New-York...London.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way......5 A. M.; 1 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central......5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.
Chatham Four Corners......5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven......5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport......4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way......5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail......5 P. M.
South, Through......7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver......7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 4—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool*—E. A. Sibley, Geo. P. Bradford, Captain Leban Howes, Miss Jane Turner, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Brown, A. Crocker, Robt. Hy. Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. James Adams, Mrs. Colonel Graham, Miss Ann Howard.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 4—*In steamship Cambria, from Glasgow*—Mr. Duke, Rev. R. C. Hall, Mrs. Cordell, Mrs. Thos. Porteous, Mrs. Nulanda, Captain John Smith, Rev. Bishop Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. Crannage, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. Fawns, Mrs. Ewing, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Silver, D. Mossman, Chas. McKay, Dr. John Graham, Peter Taylor, Allen Moore, Mrs. John Leggatt, John Duff, John Cashill, Miss Moore, Mr. Timena, Mrs. W. P. Cowan, Miss Jane Walker, Wm. Crawford, Geo. Scholes, Mr. Cormack, wife and child, Miss McVean, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Convery and family, Mr. Anderson, Edward Anderson, Mr. McGarrie.

Nov. 4—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Major-General S. E. Monk Mason, P. L. Barranquy, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Cardenas, Cuba; P. J. Flynn, C. E.; P. Smalley, Mrs. Smalley, Rev. Mr. Ryan, Rev. Mr. Rosch, Mrs. Marie O'Neill, T. Leon, L. Lura, Jacob Villard, Jos. Villard, Albert Greenan, J. Plunkett, Mrs. Plunkett, P. Dachermann, William Davis, Albert Price, Miss Fanny Lock, Mrs. Mary Ann Fuskett, M. C. Peebles, Miss Eva Peebles, Miss Carrie Peebles, W. Kratz, C. Pollock, Thomas Cormack, N. Flocken, William Jackson, J. W. Willis, Miss Ada Willis, Miss Roseline Willis.

Nov. 4—*In steamship Columbia, from Havana*—Mrs. B. Barry, Maria Quin, Angela Atentado, H. H. Graffstedt, Thos. Bayer, Pascual Bonoque, B. L. Lawton, G. R. C. Bitter, wife, sister and child, F. Otermendes, S. Otermendes, E. Wade, Miguel L. Clark, J. W. Dever, wife and 4 children.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 4 52 | Moon sets.. 6 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 40 | Gov. Island. 9 38 | Hell Gate..11 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Merlin, (Br.,) Ryan, St. John, N. F., J. M. Requa & Co.; General Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Magnolia, Crowell, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; M. Washington, Simpson, Georgetown, S. C., E. R. Abrams; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, Va., &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Ardan, (Br.,) Sargent, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright & Co.; Carpo, (Br.,) Carny, Liverpool, H. Irwin.

Barks J. Cummings, (Br.,) Hookway, Falmouth for orders, D. R. De Wolf; Gimini, (Br.,) Pallet, Cork for orders, Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight.

Schooners R. J. Leonard, Haley, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Osprey, Bradford, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Annie Gardner, Knowles, Boston, S. C. Loud & Co.; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Had a heavy norther in the Gulf. Oct. 30, passing in by Morro Castle, U. S. steamer Powhatan; 10 miles N. E. of Morro Castle, exchanged signals with American bark showing white flag with red ring and black ball in centre, standing to the eastward; Nov. 3, 60 miles south of Barnegat, passed steamer Euterpe, bound N.

Steamship Cambria, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Oct. 22, via Moville 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Oct. 23, 1:20 P. M., passed steamship Iowa, hence for Glasgow; Nov. 3, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 11, passed steamship City of Baltimore, do. for Liverpool, via Halifax; 4th, at 9 A. M., exchanged signals with a National steamship, bound W.

Steamship Euterpe, Gilderdale, Havana 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had strong N. E. winds to Hatteras, with very heavy sea, from thence moderate weather.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Oct. 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co. Oct. 22, 3 P. M., passed steamship Helvetia, hence for Liverpool; Nov. 1, lat. 41 25, lon. 59 21, signalized ship P. R. Hazeltine, from Antwerp for Boston, 29 ds. out; 3d, 11:30 A. M., lat. 40 34, lon. 68 15, saw steamship Allemannia, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Oct. 19, Queenstown 20th, and Boston Nov. 3, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Polar Star, Bairnson, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Carew. Has been 10 ds. to the westward of the Banks.

Bark Alliance, (Norw.,) Larsen, Liverpool 64 ds., with coal to Funch, Edye & Co. Was 4 ds. in the English Channel, thence to the Banks had a succession of heavy westerly gales, sprung mizzenmast, lost and split sails. Has been three weeks to the westward of the Banks with light variable winds.

Bark Danish Princess, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sapwith, Newcastle, Eng., 53 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather to the Banks, which we crossed Oct. 16.

Bark Union, (of Quebec,) Faulke, Ardrossan, via Belfast 55 ds., with 702 tons pig iron to order—vessel to Jas. Edminston & Co.

Bark Agenora, (of St. John, N. B.,) Olsen, Liverpool 33 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Guisborough, (Br.,) Potter, Lingan, C. B., 21 ds., with 236 tons coal to Geo. H. Brower—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Adele Maria, (Aust.,) Pascoletto, Marseilles 55 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Bockman. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 9, and has been 20 days to the westward of the Banks, with light baffling winds.

Brig Oleston, Sawyer, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Julia E. Avery, Babbidge, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Brig Maria Ferguson, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Almira, Snow, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Garret P. Wright, (of Staten Island,) Cropper, St. Andrews 15 ds., with cocoanuts, logwood, &c., to Jos. Rocca.

Schr. John Rollins, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. B. Powell.

Schr. Charles Cooker, Richmond, Woodbridge, for Boston.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Logan, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Derby.

Schr. Kate Kallahan, Avery, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Edwards, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. David L. Floyd, Richardson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Village Queen, Tilson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Emma Baxter, Crowell, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. John D. Buckalew, Dean, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna Myrick, Richards, Provincetown, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Gardiner, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ellen M. Pennell, Mitchell, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Riverdale, Corwin, Gloucester, with fish to J. P. Robinson.

Schr. Amos Faulkenburg, Tyrell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caroline C. Knight, Bennett, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Redondo, Whitmore, Belfast, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, Smith, Woodbridge, for Boston.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Dunn, Doyle, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Terry, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Emma Green, Collins, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. New Dominion, Battery, Rockland, with stone to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Webber, Bangor, with lumber to J. Kelly.

Schr. Wm. Cobb, Chipman, Bangor, with lumber to J. Stone.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Allen, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. White Rock, ——, Providence.
Schr. Mary Ann, Leonard, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Osprey, Crowley, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Hickman, Small, Woodbridge, for Boston.
Schr. R. Sharp, Cole, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Amoy, Knapp, Noank, for Charleston.
Schr. Sunbeam, Henderson, New-London.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Fox, Stamford.
Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston.
Schr. Sunbeam, Reed, Hartford.
Schr. E. F. Cabada, Swain, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Expedite, Clark, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Breeze, Harding, Hartford.
Schr. Pallas, Crane, Newport.
Schr. Sheppard Amount, Young, New-London.

Canal boat W. C. Wilberbee, McCloskey, Quebec 30 ds., with lumber to C. H. Mathews.

Canal boat W. J. Whitehouse, Robbins, Ottawa 28 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

WIND—At sunset, light, W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Rhein, for Bremen; Palmyra, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana, via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; Magnolia, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; ship Chancellor, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Arr. steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia; brig Canima, from Philadelphia; William, from Rondout; Chimborazo, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4.—Arr. schrs. J. M. Broomall, Philadelphia; M. A. Tyler, New-York; Ella Howell, Nassau, in distress; Rosalie, Manthero. Sld. steamers Minnetonka, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; Weybosset, New-York; schrs. R. A. Hawkins, New-York; J. A. Parsons, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 3, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Katie Davis, Fannie W. Johnson, and Ida May, Philadelphia, for Boston; Annie E. Stevens, do. for Salem; Pathway, do. for Portsmouth, N. H.; Morea, New-York, for Thomaston; Starlight, Gardner, for New-York, with loss of anchor.

Sld. schrs. George P. Trigg, Cornelia, Alice B. Gardner, and John B. Norris.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. T. Sinnickson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Lizzie D. Small, do. for Danversport; Blondel, do., for Provincetown; Joseph Maxfield, do., for Portsmouth.

Sld. schrs. Canima, Fair Dealer, Balloon, Waterloo, Starlight, and Corvo.

4th, A. M.—Arr. brig Crescent, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for New-York; schrs. Adele Trudell, J. H. Wainwright, W. H. Tiers, and John Cadwallader, Philadelphia for Boston; Alaska, Elizabethport, for do.

Sld. brigs Minnie Miller, George Harris, and Hattie E.; schrs. Lebanah, James Bliss, Gussie Wilson, H. B. McCauley, Mary Price, Mary Standish, Wm. Wallace, Henrietta Simmons, Mary Ellen, (Br.,) C. B. Wood, Sophia Godfrey, Alpha, Ida May, Pathway, Morea, Joseph Maxfield, Lizzie D. Small, George B. McFarland, John Cadwallader, Annie Magee, Five Sisters, Gold Finder, (Br.,) Annie E. Stevens, Katie Davis, Fannie W. Johnson, Blondel, Adele Trudell, Alaska, J. H. Wainwright, and W. H. Tiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Arr. ships Juliet, Bruce and Romeo, from Newcastle, N. S. W.; Panther, from Newcastle, N. S. W.; Portsmouth, from Manila. Cld. ship Kingfisher, with 28,000 sacks of wheat for Cork; Horatio Sprague, for Sydney, with 4,400 bbls. flour; Nymphe, for Sydney, with 4,000 bbls. flour.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.—Cld. bark Norwegian, Portland; schrs. John Crooker, New-York; M. R. Bramhall, do.; brig Ida L. Ray, Boston; bark Canada, Boston.

Cld. steamers America, Baltimore; San Salvador, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Arr. steamer Volunteer, New-York.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The brig Cyclone, Chandler, from New-York, of and for Boston, with Government stores, went ashore on Cuttyhunk Wednesday evening by mistaking the Revenue Cutter Active's light for the Tarpaulin Cove light. She leaks quite badly, but will probably be got off. A steamer has gone from New-Bedford to her assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Assaye—Br. ship, from Boston for Liverpool, Oct. 18, lat. 42, lon. 61 50.

FREEMAN & BURR,

CLOTHIERS, NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS, in Castor & Chinchilla Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Moscow & Whitney Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Tricots & Waterproof Cloths.
OVERCOATS, in Silk Mixtures and Meltons.
OVERCOATS—Silk Facings and Velvet Collars.
OVERCOATS, the newest colorings & mixtures.
OVERCOATS, in Sacks, Frocks and Capes.
OVERCOATS, $8, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20.
OVERCOATS, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35.
OVERCOATS, $36, $40, $42, $45, $48, $50 and $55.

WINTER SUITS, Tricots, Silk Mixture, Tweeds.
WINTER SUITS, Meltons, Cheviots & Beavers.
WINTER SUITS, Check and Plain Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, Mix'd & Diago'l Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, with doub'e-breast'd Jackets.
WINTER SUITS, with Sack & Paletot Coats.
WINTER SUITS, in all the newest mixtures.
WINTER SUITS—$12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.
WINTER SUITS—$30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.
WINTER SUITS—$55, $60, $65, $70 and $75.

BOYS' SUITS—All the latest Novelties in style.
BOYS' SUITS—For all ages from 3 to 15 years.
BOYS' SUITS—For Dress, Home and School.
BOYS' SUITS—In Velveteens, richly braided.
BOYS' SUITS—$5, $8, $10, $12, $14 and $16.
BOYS' SUITS—$15, $18, $20, $22, $24 and $28.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Castor & Fur Beavers.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Velvet's, richly brd'd.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—And Walking Jackets.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—$5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 to 20.

LARGE STOCK of fine PIECE GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, &c., always on hand. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.

ORDERS FOR CLOTHING from any part of the country promptly filled, and PERFECT FITTING GUARANTEED in all cases, by our new rules for self-measurement. Hundreds are ordering direct from us with entire satisfaction.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, samples of goods and price list mailed free on application.

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CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

FORD & TUPPER,

MANUFACTURING

SILVERSMITHS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
CORNER 10TH-ST., UP STAIRS.

HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
TONIC BEVERAGE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

THE RED ROOM;

OR,

A MAN'S HONOR.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"The Dead Letter," "Figure Eight," &c.

On Sept. 30, A. D. 1865, Evelyn Owen Brookelthorpe and Bryce Gordon were married in Grace Church, New-York. This was a little over four years ago but the wedding is still talked of by those who were present on the occasion, on account of its great splendor, the youth, beauty and high social position of the parties, and also because of an event which occurred soon afterward, well calculated to give the marriage more than a passing interest.

The event and the tempest of excitement which followed afforded the author material for a remarkable narration, giving the widest scope to that subtle power of construction and that mastery of passion which have rendered Seeley Regester's productions so notable.

"THE RED ROOM," says the "publisher's announcement," is like the author's previous works, so "founded in fact" as to read like a revelation. It is a romance of life in our midst. The characters are those whom we have met, never suspecting the tragic sorrow tearing at their heart strings.

"In it will be read the history of the 'Great Separation Case,' as the sensationists were wont to name it; and now, for the first time, the public will be permitted to gratify a desire, never yet appeased, as to the cause of that sad sundering of marital bonds, and that most eventful train of mysterious circumstances of which an honored man was the victim."

This fine romance is now running through the columns of the ILLUMINATED WESTERN WORLD, very properly called the "Paragon of the Weeklies," from the beauty of its illustrations and the uniform excellence of its matter. "THE RED ROOM" is the last of a series of remarkable romances which have run through its pages. Sold by all Newsdealers. Subscription price but three dollars per year.

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NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR

IMPORTATIONS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

BRONZES,

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AND

FIGURES

IN GREAT VARIETY, AND MANY QUITE NEW, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK.

CHOICE LEATHER GOODS,

FINE MOROCCO

AND

LEATHER ARTICLES,

FOR PRESENTS AND REAL USE.

TEST THE MERITS

OF CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES,
for colds, sore throats and bronchitis.
Superior to all others.
Are very palatable, which can't be said of those
"HORRIBLE TASTED BROWN THINGS."

WHATEVER THE ACHE OR PAIN—however severe or acute—whether from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Paralysis or other cause, quickly relieved and permanently cured by Hyatt's Swiss Liniment. 50c. Sold by all druggists.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue................$2,000,000
Capital Stock...............3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-10 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FALL STOCK.

$200,000

READY-MADE MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

PRICES, AS USUAL,
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY RETURNED.
Call and judge for yourselves.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Successors to F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

N. B.—3d and 5d-av. cars pass the door. Cross-town cars pass within one block.

LOW PRICES.

WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoges Shapes, 157 pieces, $25. Smaller size sets proportionately low in price.

WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $3 50.

WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $[illegible]

GOOD WATER GOBLETS, per dozen, $1 50.

GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.

All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
Middle Cooper Institute Block,
3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts.
Send for Illustrated Photograph and Catalogue of Limoge Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, mailed free.

THE "BERRIAN"

HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS,

now offer a complete assortment of

FINE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS,
PLATE-WARMERS, ENGLISH COAL VASES, FENDERS, FOOT-WARMERS,
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE and COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
LEWIS & CONGER, NO. 601 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, &c., AT

F. KRUTINA'S

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

BARGAINS IN TEAS,
COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
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